

PRICE TWO CENTS

INVESTIGATOR REPORTS ON NEW YORK CHARITIES

Reorganization of State Board Recommended—Commissioner Kingsbury Upheld—Wire Tapping Controversy Decried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report of Charles H. Strong, special commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman to investigate the administration of the State charitable institutions, just made public, recommends reorganization of the State Board of Charities, broadening of its powers, abolition of several bureaus under its control and curtailment of some of the inspection powers of the New York City Department of Charities.

The report refers to the wire-tapping controversy between Mayor Mitchell and some Roman Catholic clergymen, saying that "some of the widespread animosities might have been avoided if the so-called 'Farrell-Potter' pamphlets on the one hand and the so-called 'Moree-anonymous' pamphlets on the other had never been issued. The examination that raged over them certainly protracted the hearings," it says, "and probably confused in the public mind the real object of the general inquiry."

The report finds no basis for the claims that the object of the city investigation in 1914-15 was, as variously charged, to "destroy the institutions, to convert the private into public institutions, to place out all the children in private families, to secularize the institutions, to take God out of the hearts of the children, to found charity upon morals and not upon religion, to attack particularly the institutions of one religious faith, or to destroy the State board."

Commissioner Strong does find that the city's case against the board was proved out of the board's own inspection reports; that the board is censurable for failure to issue certificates of noncompliance with its rules, or for failure to withhold certificates of compliance therewith, when and as often as they should have been issued or withheld as to every one of the 24 institutions on the city's controverted list.

Although the report says the city's investigation was of incalculable value to the institution children, it commends the board because partisan considerations have never controlled it, and because much of the institutional improvement has been prompted by its encouragement. The report also cites many instances of alleged unfamiliarity on the part of the present board members with their powers and duties.

The report recommends that the board consist of nine members, one a woman; that the president and two members devote all their time to its work and be paid; that its powers be enlarged and made more specific; extension of the visitational power of the board; repeal of the charter provision requiring a certificate of the City Department of Charities that the institutions have complied with the rules of the board, "to the end that inspection by this department shall be permissible and not impliedly compulsory, as it now is, and that compulsory inspection shall continue to be imposed upon the State board alone."

Commissioner Strong says New York Charities Commissioner Kingsbury was right in stating that seven institutions were such as to be little less than a public scandal and disgrace, but does not agree that many institutions were "unfit for human habitation." The State Board, says the report, lacks power, vision, drive. "It does not know its real job. It is not doing its real job. It shows no sign that it knows what is the matter with it."

Mr. Strong was appointed to investigate charges of negligence made by the city against the State Board of Charities, the fiscal supervisor, an office which, the report recommends, should be abolished, and other related boards and commissions. Investigation by the city was bitterly opposed. Commissioner Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, his counsel, were indicted on the charge of obtaining information through illegal tapping of telephone wires. The Thompson investigation committee inquired into the wire tapping, and at these hearings Roman Catholic priests and others made charges against the Mayor and other city officials. Mayor Mitchell and Police Commissioner Woods were also mentioned in connection with wire tapping.

Recently the charges of conspiracy, perjury and libel brought by the Mayor and W. J. Doherty, second deputy commissioner of charities, against Mgr. John J. Dunn, chancellor of the New York Archdiocese; the Rev. Dr. William B. Farrell, Robert W. Hebbard and Dr. Daniel C. Potter were dismissed by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, who also exonerated Commissioner Woods of the counter-charge that he had violated the law in tapping wires.

RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BERLIN, Germany—Just as in the case of the textile workers, the city of Berlin is arranging to come to the relief of those thrown wholly or partially out of work by the requisitioning of raw materials used in the clothing industry. As the majority of these are home workers, the grants are not to be made according to the number of working hours missed, but are to represent three quarters of the normal average wage in time of peace, the maximum amount of relief to be accorded being fixed at 18 marks weekly. In exceptional cases, however, larger grants will be made.

EXPERIENCES OF GUNNER OFFICER ON FRENCH FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland—The following letters from a young gunner officer at the front are good reading and need no introduction:

How goes it? I have now experienced the "practical joke" department to the full, we have moved our battery position for the third time in as many weeks. If all batteries took the same amount of trouble to make themselves comfortable as we do, it wouldn't matter much, but they don't, of course; a battery that has been out here since the start, in fact the first K battery to shoot, has got the business of making themselves comfortable down to a fine art. We came up here about four days ago and took over from a battery of another brigade. The mess was built up against the side of a lane hardly splinterproof, cold, uncomfortable, and the walls were scattered with a motley collection of maps, both in date and out of date, mostly "out." The O. C.'s dugout was down some stone steps in the back of the mess, very dank, and smelly and dark. The subalterns all slept in the mess itself, as they hadn't been enterprising enough to make rooms for themselves, so you can imagine we weren't very pleased; these fellows had been in weeks, if you please, and had been in another position about four weeks, built two new dugouts, enlarged the mess and made a top hole fireplace and then had to vacate it, but this is always the way. In about two days it was a very different story. . . . We are sent to another division for a bit and are in an enflade position with rather an interesting zone, and firing of course on another division's front, their adjutant came up to see us and thought he had lost his way the place looked so different. . . . We were talking about how to make a happy home, as I was saying, in two days the mess had neat green canvas walls tastefully adorned with some of Kirchner's bits of loveliness. The latest maps and barometers, etc., on their own table in one corner of the room—a beautiful fireplace built underneath a large gilt framed mirror, with a marble mantelpiece, highly polished, 75-inch shell cases contained dahlias sent up from the wagon line. In the cook's cart, which comes up every night, five or six good chairs and a green velvet armchair. The phonograph has its own table and it's all "quite all right"; next door are the two new dugouts, about 8 feet by 6 feet with walls and roof draped completely in green canvas, brick floor, tables and shelves and a couple of camp beds; it's a bit of all right. The gun pits are good, too, and well hidden. The only disadvantages are that it's about 3½ hours' walk to the infantry we cover.

The observation post is a good one, though horribly exposed, however, the old Boche never bothers to shoot at us, and we get a topping view right into the town of . . . To the naked eye it looks a happy, prosperous town, until it suddenly strikes you that no chimneys are smoking, then you pick up your glasses and look and as you search the streets and houses not a person moves; on a clear day you can see that although the houses are all standing, the roofs are studded with holes, bright clean red roofs looking quite newly built, and not a movement. Here we can look down on the first and second Hun lines and his saps running, and also our own front line. If you know how careful the Hunnies are in places like the Ypres salient or Plug Street, you would realize that they are simply awful here, where they hardly ever see a shell burst except up in the front line. Imagine the situation, there was I sitting in a splinter-proof dugout, squinting at the Boche lines through a 6-inch slit, the observation post uncomfortably conspicuous as it was, still we were always careful not to expose ourselves. Suddenly above us "thump! thud! thud!" and some earth began to come through. What the blankety blank is that? The two signallers and myself rush out, and on to our artillery observation post. If you please, in full view of the Huns for 20 miles round, are four stalwart South Africans, with shovels and picks, proceeding to cut off the already inadequate roof. Let's draw a curtain on the subsequent dialogue, dear reader.

The Major has rather an amusing story of when he was in the Ypres salient; there the Huns can see everything that goes on, and have plenty of guns. The Major had been going up to the front-line trench, via the open most of the way, through seas of mud. He was with one of the subalterns and they came to a board so covered with dirt and mud that it was unreadable; however, with the help of an old sack, wetted in a shell hole, the board was cleaned and read, "This point in full view of enemy, keep very low, snipers," they left just in time. He thought it would make a good joke for Punch, it illustrated decently. The boots seem very good, it's been pretty sloppy lately, our mess roof is leaking in one or two places; we shall have to build a new roof over this one.

SECOND LETTER
I am down in the wagon line again for a fortnight, I thought I had enough war to last me a bit, but curiously, I should be disappointed if they had a stunt here while I was in the wagon line. Beyond seeing a few houses go up in brick-dust, I haven't had the pleasure of observing our own fire on an interesting target. I've seen them cut German wire with our shrapnel bursting just about 40 yards over my own head—I daresay I mentioned that before—it was much too interesting to stop long over; the sap I was in was only 60 yards from the German front line, and premature bursts are nasty things. The top canvas boots have arrived and are very satisfactory as regards fit, though I haven't tested their waterproof qualities yet. The bed is top-hole also the

bivouac-tent. I hope you remember about the books, as I am still hard up for literature. Any more tins of that pâte-de-foie-gras will be appreciated as well. My kit weighs considerably more than 35 pounds now. I don't know what I shall do if I am sent anywhere by myself. We are again a six-gun battery, and have a captain and one sub added to our establishment. The sub is all right but the captain is an old soldier and a rare tartar, a curious contrast to the Major, who is very easy going, although liable to get shirty if you don't grasp things quick enough to please him. At present I am sleeping in a billet and having my meals in a tent; fortunately my servant Smith can cook, or I should be in a bad way. Smith is quite a good boy. I have got to ride in to an ordnance lecture tomorrow, so our lecture days are not over even in the line. I am thinking of sending you plans of a decent dugout which you might build at the end of the garden somewhere. I certainly sleep very badly under a roof. I am going into B— after the lecture, to enjoy a real hot bath, as we are only a few miles from where we went into rest.

JEWISH COMMUNAL WORK SCHOOL IS ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The school for Jewish communal work, offering a three years graduate course to social workers, the first year being given at Columbia University, has been organized as a step in the direction of raising the standard of Jewish social work to the level of a dignified profession. "This project," says Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, "raises the question whether social work should be encouraged as a means of livelihood. Although social workers come from diverse occupations and have frequently no academic training for their work, they are an organized body, with a distinct set of problems to solve. This new school assumes that there is a field for trained workers. Inasmuch as the school aims to educate a specifically trained group, it must not encourage the entrance of the group into the field of philanthropic endeavor unless adequate opportunity is afforded its graduates. The school must strengthen its position by influencing the organizations which are to employ its graduates and students to make it worth while for Jewish young men and women to enter it. The school must be a national institution, with nationwide support. There must be unmistakable assurance that our Jewish philanthropic leaders are determined to have well trained workers whom they are willing to pay salaries commensurate with those paid in other professions, and that they will furthermore adopt a policy which promises permanence to competent employees of long years of service and some provision for maintenance when their ability to serve is on the wane."

The students are to be engaged in part time work in some institution or activity while they are taking the graduate course.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN IN URUGUAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to Herman L. Spahr, United States consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, there is good opportunity for expansion of American trade in Uruguay, especially in clothing and food lines. Mr. Spahr will be at local headquarters of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce until Nov. 1. Montevideo, he says, has developed to a great extent as a port since the war began. At present Uruguay exported chiefly raw materials and since there was practically no manufacturing, her imports were finished products. Exports since the war began had increased \$30,000,000. Imports had decreased a like sum, due to the halting of the European trade. Imports from the United States had increased, especially those of sugar and oil.

ASSISTANT FOR SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Col. Hugh Clark, member of the House of Commons, for North Bruce, has been appointed parliamentary secretary for external affairs. The new secretary will assist Sir Robert Borden in all business between Canada and the other countries of the empire and in correspondence with foreign countries.

He retains his seat in the Commons, but the secretaryship does not carry with it cabinet rank. Colonel Clark is a journalist and has been in public life since 1902, when he was elected to the Ontario Legislature and remained a member of that body until 1911, when he retired to contest a constituency for the Commons, winning on the reciprocity issue.

PEACE MEN OPPOSE TRAINING OF BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A conference of officers of peace societies will be held here soon to outline a campaign against all laws compelling boys under 21 years of age to undergo military training. Thus far the New York state military training commission has no plan for training school boys in a military sense, but is working out its plan for giving school children athletic instruction.

WORK OF WOMEN SUPERVISORS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Lecturer at Birmingham University Indicates Opportunities in Welfare Work—Considerable Tact Said to Be Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, England—Prof. W. J. Ashley recently delivered the first of a series of lectures at Birmingham University in connection with the training of welfare workers in factories. In his address the lecturer pointed out the opportunities of service that existed for those who took up this work. Addressing himself particularly to women, he said the welfare supervisors came into the industrial field just because the war had made everybody realize what few had realized before, that the importance of the human element in comparison with machinery was grossly underestimated—that the labor side of business was, even from the point of view of productivity, by no means so negligible as had been thought. Let machinery be as automatic as they liked, yet somehow, and for the most diverse reasons, the comfort, and such intangible things as the temper of the workpeople, counted in the matter of output. And problems closely connected with the efficiency of labor, though arising outside the factory walls, problems such as those of housing and transport and food and recreation and rest, which had long existed, but had not been insisted enough to secure attention, had, with the new and even greater aggregation of labor to meet a need vital to the whole country, become gross and palpable. A more careful and intelligent regard for the welfare of their employees, and the employment for this purpose of educated women of judgment and knowledge, had now been urged upon all controlled establishments, and the welfare of the output—increasing output not for the benefit of the shareholders, but for the sake of the men in the trenches, and through them for the sake of the highest interests of civilization. Welfare workers, therefore, while they must not unduly magnify their office, ought to be daily helped by the stimulating thought that their work was in the best of senses patriotic. And the goal before them was not only to help now, but to make welfare work so evidently contribute to production that when the war was over and the factories of the country ceased to be "controlled," they would be retained by the management as a matter of course.

This new profession, proceeded the lecturer, was also an outcome of the creation of a national conscience. The nation as a whole had become the ultimate employer. It was the nation that had to pay for the product. It was the nation that, in the interest of production, had forcibly suppressed for the time much of that freedom of movement which was among the safeguards of the operatives' interests. And the nation, thus really employing and thus visibly restricting the workpeople, inevitably assumed responsibility for their welfare; and the ministry which represented it was thus led to urge welfare supervision upon controlled establishments and bound to introduce it itself in national establishments, not only because it paid in the matter of production, but because it was inherently right. For once the narrowest utility and the widest humanity had met together. Welfare supervision was a field whose limits were at present undefined, and he warned his hearers they would have to create their own positions. The influence of a clear-sighted and experienced woman with a practical turn, in the position of welfare supervisor or lady superintendent, could be most beneficial and steadily growing; but it would not come easily to all. Behind all their prudent unemotional outward bearing there must be a deep fund of human love and sympathy, and reliance upon what they felt to be the highest in this universe; but they need not wear their hearts upon their sleeves. In relation to the workwomen, Professor Ashley urged the necessity of considerable tact. They had obtained, he said, a new importance in the world, of which they could not be ignorant. They wanted to be as free as men, and to carry on their work and their play as freely as men. Such a feeling was doubtless a necessary stage in human progress; but it brought with it new risks. Their object must be to gain the women's regard by their competency and by their fairness, and to secure their willing cooperation wherever it was at all possible. The more self-governing they could be helped to become, in all the discipline of the shop and in all the recreation put within their reach, the better it would be.

DUTCH SAILORS' GRATITUDE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
ABERDEEN, Scotland—The Dutch Sailors Union have addressed a letter to the lord provost of Aberdeen, expressing in the warmest terms the thanks of the crews of the Dutch steam trawlers Camella, Hercules, Pluto, Evaline, Eendracht II, Balder, for the kind treatment and good will shown them during their compulsory stay and delay in Aberdeen. Their thanks are specially offered to Mr. Bookless, the consul, and his clerk, custom house officers, the police and authorities, and to all the inhabitants. Their stay, the letter concludes, will be always gratefully remembered.

LOSSES THROUGH STATE DEFENSE REPAID IN BRITAIN

Royal Commission's Report Issued on Claims Made for Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The royal commission, consisting of Mr. H. B. Duke, K. C., M. P., chairman; Sir James Woodhouse, and Sir M. G. Wallace, which was appointed to consider claims for compensation in connection with operations for the defense of the realm, have issued their first report.

We have held, the commissioners report, 130 sittings in London, 12 sittings in Edinburgh, and one sitting in Dublin, and have determined and reported in respect of 1934 applications; we have awarded lump sum payments amounting in the aggregate to £276,965 against claims for approximately £652,779, and periodical payments at the rate of £191,557 a year against claims for approximately £355,694 a year. The commissioners agreed that it was not within the power entrusted to us by the crown to make a determination for payment out of public funds in respect of loss arising through the enforcement of any order or regulation of general application, but the applicants to whom compensation might be awarded by us must be persons whose property or business had been the subject of a direct and particular interference such as between subjects would have given cause of action for damages.

Where the loss incurred or damage sustained by the applicants has been due simply and solely to the existence of a state of war, and in the large class of cases where the interference by the crown has not been directly with the property or business of the applicants, but with the property or business of other firms or individuals with whom they had business connections which were adversely affected by such interference, the commissioners announce that they have made no awards, but have acted strictly upon the policy embodied in the terms of their appointment that the direct and substantial loss and damage suffered by the applicant by reason of the interference of which he complains can alone be taken into account in determining the payment to be made to him out of public funds.

The commissioners explain the difficulty they have had in giving effect to a plan as novel in matters of compensation as are the circumstances which gave rise to it. The cases were especially felt in the numerous cases where the interference had been by agricultural land, either by its occupation or by the formation of defensive works upon it. Where crops were in being and were destroyed or damaged, they remark, we have awarded their value. Where the claim was for anticipated crops we have proceeded upon the view that the property taken or interfered with was the land, and we have assessed the loss of the tenant upon the basis of its occupation value. In the numerous cases where defensive works had caused surface damage, we have ascertained the cost of reinstatement as a sum proper to be paid out of public funds. In every case heard by us in which any of Majesty's subjects has suffered actual loss and damage by direct interference with his property or business in course of the prosecution of the war, for the defense of the realm, we have ascertained to the best of our ability the amount of such loss and damage, and the same has been paid out of public funds.

As the military operations within the realm have increased month by month in magnitude and variety new classes of applications for compensation have actually arisen, and are likely to arise. The assessment of compensation on the footing of actual loss is, however, of even more importance in relation to operations which are constantly in progress, as for example, the encampment and temporary quartering of your Majesty's forces. Compensation of the scale of payments in the autumn and winter of 1914-15, as the result of bargains for indispensable accommodation in a time of public emergency, and of payments made more recently on the footing of compensation for loss suffered will, we think, show that in the time of a great war the difference of cost involved in the two systems may be a matter of very grave public concern. During the course of our inquiry it became apparent that very large sums of public money had been and were being expended by the military authorities on buildings and other extensive works of a more or less permanent character upon lands in their occupation for the purposes of the war and requisitioned under the powers possessed by the crown. We deemed it our duty to invite the proper authorities to confer with us as to the expediency of the state permanently acquiring the entire interests in these lands, so as to conserve for it as much as possible of the vast outlay which would eventually be made upon them. Your Majesty's ministers have presented to Parliament a measure for giving effect to this object.

SUBMARINE RULING ASKED OF ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The ministers of the four allied nations, Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, accredited to the Argentine Republic, handed to the minister of foreign relations a joint note contending that the Allies believe that submarines, even when used as merchantmen, are radically different from ordinary merchantmen, and should be interned immediately upon entering a neutral port, not even being given the 24 hours' grace in which to leave. The Argentine government is asked to take this view of the case and not uphold the decision of the United States that merchant submarines are to be treated on a par with ordinary merchantmen. The minister of foreign relations promised, without committing himself, to give the matter his close attention.

CUBAN TREASURY REPORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba—The report of the Cuban treasury, just issued, shows considerable improvement in the last fiscal year over the former one. Approximately \$80,000,000 were received and disbursed. The statement of the treasurer shows receipts of \$79,752,645.73; disbursements of \$73,279,042.87; leaving a balance of \$6,473,602.87.

JAPAN GAINS IN AUSTRALIAN HARDWARE LINE

Close Attention to Details of Trade and Proper Treatment on Credit Terms Will Aid in Future Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Japan has become a rival of the United States in supplying hardware to Australia during the war, says Commercial Attaché William C. Downs in a report on Australian hardware markets, just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. "The exclusion of many makes of European goods from the Australian markets and other eastern countries has stimulated the Japanese to great activity in an endeavor to capture the trade thus thrown open," the report states. "Whether it will be able to develop its production of tools and general hardware of the cheaper classes to a point that will satisfy the British tastes and requirements, and Australia remains to be seen, but it is to be expected that a certain amount of trade will go to Japan. While this new competition may not seriously affect American trade in articles already well introduced, it may tend to limit expansion in the sale of lines of goods not largely exported in the past from the United States."

Mr. Downs lays particular stress upon the size of the Australian hardware market, considering the population, and upon the fact that it is one of the few markets in the world where hardware, other than English and American, has never been an important factor. A fact that favors American manufacturers is the almost universal demand for high-grade goods of perfected design, such as American factories produce so satisfactorily. Articles known as "tools of trade" are purchased in large quantities from America despite a natural preference for British products, and even during normal times American trade in this line showed a tendency to increase. In 1909 American sales of such tools amounted to 40 per cent of the total, while in 1913 the proportion was 45 per cent. In most lines, however, England gets the cream of the business, being favored not only by closer political ties but by a preferential tariff. Close attention to details of the trade and increased activity at this time will accomplish much, the report states.

Americans have shown some reluctance to meet the credit terms asked for, and Mr. Downs points out that it is not at all difficult for an American manufacturer or merchant to satisfy himself as to the financial standing and responsibility of Australian firms. Twenty-four banks of international scope have branches in all the principal cities of Australia, and are in relation as correspondents with banks in nearly every city in the United States. No reputable firm will hesitate to give as reference the name of the bank with which it has transactions. The principal American mercantile agencies have chains of branches and agencies throughout the country, and can furnish the customary reports to their subscribers. The extension of the American banking system and a better knowledge of how foreign business is conducted may lead to a changed attitude on the part of our manufacturers.

The report for Australia is the second of a series that is to cover the hardware markets of the whole world. The work is done by hardware experts in each country under the direction of the American commercial attachés and is aimed to give the American manufacturer and exporter as much assistance as possible in entering the markets. In addition to advice as to credit terms, packing, systems of conducting trade, etc., each line of hardware is taken up and fully discussed. The reader is told, for instance, how much builders' hardware is used, what styles are liked best and why, what countries supply the market and why, what prices prevail, and occasionally there is a hint as to new designs that might be introduced.

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BAND OF FRENCH GARDE REPUBLICAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The famous band of the French Garde Republicaine recently paid a visit to London, as the guests of the British Brigade of Guards. On their arrival at Folkestone, after their voyage across the Channel, they were accorded a public reception. As the steamer drew alongside the quay it was received with cheers, the band playing the French and British national anthems. Monsieur Corbes, the French consul, and representatives of the British war office were waiting to welcome the visitors. After a luncheon given by the mayor, Canadian massed bands escorted the Frenchmen to the station where they entrained for London. Arriving at Charing Cross in the evening, the band was welcomed by a great crowd several deep which lined the route all the way from the railway terminus, along the Strand, Whitehall, the Horse Guards, and the Mall to the Wellington barracks. This reception was due, not only to a recognition of the musical merit of the visitors, but also to admiration for the deeds of their compatriots at Verdun and on the Somme.

The massed bands of the brigade of Guards, including those of the Coldstreams, the Grenadiers, the Irish and Scots Guards, all under one musical director, Captain Mackenzie Rogan, led the short procession, after the band of the Garde, with its conductor, Monsieur Balay, had been welcomed by Sir Charles Wakefield, the lord mayor, and Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district. All along the route to the Guards' barracks demonstrations were made without interruption, the visitors responding to the cheers and cries of "Vive la France," by waving their caps and shouting a reciprocal compliment, the English "Hurrah."

As they marched past Buckingham Palace, against the background of trees and gray sky the contrast between the uniforms of the British and French bands was most marked. The British Guards wore the ceremonial uniform, so seldom seen since the outbreak of war. In their big bearskins and scarlet and gold uniforms, each regimental band preceded by its drum-major, they threw into distinct contrast the dark blue uniform and peaked cap of the Garde Republicaine. The arrival at the barracks concluded the ceremony of the day and the Frenchmen soon afterwards proceeded to the Hotel Cecil, their headquarters during the stay. Later in the evening they attended a theatrical performance at which Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, with Lord Reading, the chief justice, were also present.

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CHAMBER VOTES ON PROVISIONAL FRENCH CREDITS

M. Briand Replies to Attacks on
General Sarraill and Secret Ser-
vice Fund Administration—
Socialist Attitude in War

By The Christian Science Monitor special

PARIS, France.—After numerous sittings the provisional credits for the last quarter of 1916 were passed in the Chamber by a vote of 480 against 4. The voting of credits is usually the occasion for the creation of incidents, since it affords members an opportunity of airing their own personal grievances on the pretence of opposing one or more of the proposed credits. The opponents to the final vote consisted of M. Blanc, M. Brizon and M. Raffin-Dugens, the three Socialists who attended this conference held some time ago at Kienthal and who are known in the Chamber as the Kienthalists, and M. Accambray, a Socialist Independent.

On the last day of the discussion three leading features presented themselves. The first negatived an explanation from M. Briand as to certain articles which had appeared in the press attacking General Sarraill; the second, another explanation on M. Briand's part with regard to the secret service fund in reply to M. Jean Bon's demand that it should be controlled, and the third, a formal protest on behalf of the Socialist party against the attitude of two of their members, in which was reiterated the determination of the party as a whole to support the national defense and to vote in favor of the passing of the credits.

With regard to the first question, M. Paul Poncet, a Socialist member, asked how it was that the censorship which usually was so severe had permitted the publication of a series of articles in the press which evidently constituted an intentional and violent attack on General Sarraill. The articles asked pointedly why no offensive was being taken at Salonika, why Rumania had been left to herself to bear the brunt of the offensive, and why she was not assisted by a simultaneous attack from Salonika? Also whether, in case of a general Sarraill's fault, had received orders which he was disobeying? M. Poncet said that the passing of all this by the censor really meant in effect the implied consent of the government to the attacks in question.

M. Briand replied by explaining that the attack succeeded in escaping the censor by unforeseen circumstances, explaining in detail how this had been possible. He then proceeded to render public homage to General Sarraill, saying that he was not only at the head of military operations of the highest importance, but that the Government placed such confidence in him as to make it possible for him to command the whole of the allied armies at Salonika. The best proof that the attacks were unjustifiable lay in the fact that under the instructions given to General Sarraill, which need not say were not those of the press or the public, both the General, his officers and the soldiers had shown themselves in the fullest degree worthy of the confidence placed in them. The position of the general in command was, perhaps, one of the most difficult and delicate imaginable, and it would be a criminal action to maintain General Sarraill there if he had not the entire confidence of the Government. The General was at the head of armies to whom successes had already come and which would be followed in due time by other successes, and the Government would protect him from all unjust attack. These brief statements were received with unanimous applause and M. Poncet expressed himself fully satisfied.

With regard to the secret service fund, M. Jean Bon demanded that this fund, amounting to 25,000,000 of francs and which is administered at the foreign office of which M. Briand is the head, should be controlled by the whole Cabinet. Following a precedent much in vogue M. Jean Bon based his remarks on the text of an old amendment that had some time since been submitted to the Chamber and which, although he did not mention the fact, bore the well known names of M. Emile Constant, M. Abel Ferry, M. Accambray, M. Ahrani, M. Albert Favre and M. Laval and was supported by the same majority who some time ago led the opposition against the Government by demanding a secret session of Parliament. The whole question was thus colored by past political quarrels, and M. Bon went to unusual lengths in urging the necessity of proper control, alleging that the money had not been used for its legitimate object, viz: that of furthering the propaganda of French interests, but for subsidizing a considerable section of the French press and insuring the popularity of M. Briand himself.

M. Briand said that in an ordinary way he would have taken no notice of M. Bon's criticism, but since he had read the text of the old amendment he himself would complete the matter by mentioning the names of those members which were attached thereto. He had a vague remembrance of what had happened once before when under other conditions he found the same group entering into line with the determined intention of overthrowing the Government. Their attack had not met with success, but it would seem as though the same was again to be attempted under the benign influence of M. Bon.

M. Abel Ferry and others, whose names had been mentioned, intervened with explanations, to which M. Briand replied by saying that the real situation was that these good French deputies had stated to the President of the Council that they had no confidence

in him nor in the use he made of the secret service fund, and they deemed it absolutely necessary that the fund should be controlled by the other members of the Cabinet. This was the greatest act of distrust that could be offered to the present Government. Even in time of peace the use of the secret service fund involved absolutely the question of confidence. But in time of war such an implication was incomprehensible. The fact was that there was something behind it. It was simply a political maneuver which he could not prevent them from making, but at least he could point out its consequences. The proposition was in short nothing less than an attempt to shake the confidence of the Government in the Chamber.

Those who were supporting M. Bon showed signs of considerable uneasiness at the tone the debate was taking, for their position was obviously becoming ridiculous. The climax came when M. Briand remarked that since they had no confidence in one who represented the interests of France while actively engaged in war, and even went to the extent of offering him an open insult, there clearly devolved upon them the necessity of being more frank and more specific, viz: that of voting for his removal from his present position. This disposed of the matter, the Chamber proceeding with the next business without voting on M. Bon's amendment.

After this M. Vincent Auriol, Socialist Deputy for the Haute-Garonne, read a statement in the name of the Socialist party to the effect that owing to the extreme views expressed in the Chamber a short time ago by M. Brizon and M. Raffin-Dugens a special meeting of their party had just been held, with the result that he was deputed to state that they desired formally to repudiate the views expressed by M. Brizon and M. Raffin-Dugens. The party was pledged to complete support of the policy of national defense and voted for the war credit because they were prepared to support all necessary efforts to insure the territorial integrity of France, the freedom and rights of Alsace and Lorraine, and the political and economic restoration of Belgium and Serbia, together with a definite and lasting peace.

CLUB WOMEN DISCUSS LEADING QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Three important subjects received attention at the halcyon of the Philadelphia Club during the closing hours of its sessions in this city. They were woman suffrage, temperance and military training. Opposition was shown to woman suffrage and the proposition of military training in schools, but, in a instance, the advocates of the measures won out. The resolution endorsing the temperance movement passed with only three dissenting votes. The resolution condemning military training in public schools was beaten by the close vote of 106 to 95.

The suffrage contest centered upon the revision of the second article of the constitution of the Federation which provided that no subject should be discussed in the Federation without unanimous consent. The chief opponent to making any change in the article was Mrs. Horace Brock, president of the State Anti-Suffrage Society. Despite her opposition the amendment passed by a large majority.

DELAWARE RIVER IS SHIPBUILDING CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following the statement from Washington that the Delaware River is the largest shipbuilding center in the world, estimates of the number of ships there are being built in or near this city or that have been contracted for have been made by men prominent in shipping circles.

These figures show that exclusive of navy work there are at present 103 ships on the ways in Delaware River yards, and that those in process of construction and those contracted for represent a sum exceeding \$126,500,000. The New York Shipbuilding Company leads in the number and value of boats on the ways. It has 24 vessels, exclusive of government contracts in process of construction. The figures given include only vessels of over 100 tons and do not take into account a number of small yachts which are in operation along the tributaries of the Delaware. It is said that if these are taken into consideration the value of the vessels being built in this vicinity would reach \$150,000,000.

PHILIPPINE WIRELESS TO DETECT SMUGGLERS

MANILA, P. I.—That the insular government has been operating for some months a wireless station on the island of Basilan in the Sulu waters, was the news given out by Executive Secretary de Veyra to the press. He stated that the station accepts messages at the rate of p.20 for the first 10 words and six centavos for every additional word, says the Times.

This wireless station was established last December for the purpose of informing the Jolo or Zamboanga authorities of any attempt at smuggling, which has been carried on frequently in the southern waters by the Moros and natives of Borneo and adjacent Malay islands. It has a radius of 30 miles only.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The secretary of state for foreign affairs has appointed Sir Ronald Graham, K. C. M. G., C. B., to be an assistant under-secretary of state. In succession to Sir Ralph Paget, K. C. M. G., C. V. O., who was recently appointed H. M. minister at Copenhagen.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ARGENTINA

Corporate College Life Unknown
and Unifying Interests Lacking—
Students Considered Guardians
of Public Honor

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor
'BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The term student life denotes something quite different in the Argentine Republic than we, in the United States, are accustomed to associate with that phrase. The students of Argentina, although they are the recipients of exceptional advantages of free education, \$25,000,000 being contained in the Government budget for education in a recent year, lack many of the privileges which the American students would be loath to forego. The university student, for example, has little of the experience known as corporate college life in the States. Intercollegiate athletic sports, student initiated societies and "college spirit" are scarcely known among Argentine collegians.

The absence of the dormitory in connection with student life in the higher grades, has doubtless been a factor in reducing to a minimum the associated life and spirit of student existence, as it receives expression in so many organized ways in the universities and colleges of the United States. In the city of Buenos Aires, for example, where students come from throughout the country, the youth are scattered in boarding houses through the capital, and are almost as ignorant of each other's lives and conditions as is the case in one of our graduate schools in a big American city.

The arrangement of the studies, in the courses of higher education especially, are such as to increase the liabilities of idleness on the part of the student during the term period, for one finds that the major part of the work which these students accomplish is crowded into a few days previous to the examination period. The teachers of Argentine students, as is the case in other South American republics, are too frequently professional men who devote only a few hours a week to their academic work and have little or no knowledge of the students personally. The idea of friendship between the student and the professor seems to be quite foreign to the experience of Argentine students.

In a visit to one of the university professors, who is perhaps as well known as any of the educators of the country—being an editor and author of note—the writer found him not at the university, but at his home, keeping his office hours, it is amazing how this man finds any time whatever to give to university teaching.

The association, moreover, of education with politics, the presidents and professors being appointed by the Government and often by doubtful party government, keeps education, in general, completely under State control. Such conditions not only tend to give the supervision of educational matters into the hands of men who are poorly equipped by training or experience to handle such subjects, but, what is worse, degrades educational leadership at times by giving it in charge of politicians who are not the highest exponents of citizenship.

Student life, as life, lacks unifying interests in Argentina. There are no particular or close sympathetic ties with the university or with each other. To be sure, one finds occasional outbursts of patriotic feeling, but the ideas of social organization or self-government known to the United States or English institutions of higher learning, are seldom found, and the need of corporate student expression is evident and felt by many of the most intelligent professors and students.

The students of Argentina mingle continuously in politics and are considered by the masses as in a sense the guardians of the nation's honor. These youth have been found in the leadership in riots, revolutions and civil wars. Until recently law was the popular study for university students, and this was an open sesame for government position, which holds out rich enticements to so many inhabitants of this Republic.

One finds here, as in the other professional schools of Argentina, a bright, active and intelligent set of youth. Many of them are deeply influenced by the radical type of French rationalism and there is hardly a more irreligious atmosphere conceivable among students than that which one finds among the university youth of this Republic. In some cases one finds much industry and real students who are lovers of knowledge for itself. In such instances the student usually has gained considerable erudition and a type of ability which would be called encyclopedic learning. French models have been followed in academic studies, while German influence is seen considerably in the professional schools.

The Argentine student quite often has a broader cosmopolitan knowledge than is possessed by the students of the United States. He has a facility for acquiring French, German and other European languages, and he is kept in touch daily, through the Argentine newspapers, with a wider sweep of world affairs than is usually supplied by the press of the United States. In temperament he is argumentative and has great facility in expression. This student, on the other hand, is inferior in social and civic service.

One will be told, however, that the best class of young men in South America are to be found among the students; that they are the hope of the country. Considerable concern is being felt, therefore, concerning

student character, which is considered so fundamental to a nation's progress. The professors openly teach agnosticism and some of them will tell you that it is their professed purpose to do all in their power to rid their country of religion, which they consider has been, in the past, a handicap, fostering ignorance and superstition and forming an enemy to independent thinking.

So far as modern education goes, Argentina will compare favorably in its methods and in the types of instruction with many other countries. In Buenos Aires there are six excellent secondary colleges, as they are called, and one or more of these institutions in each province. The ministry of public instruction has established libraries in connection with these schools that are open to the public. The second stage of instruction begins when the student is 12 to 14 years of age, and continues for five years. Then the student is ready for the superior instruction afforded in the five universities of the republic, of which Cordoba is the most ancient seat of learning, and the University of Buenos Aires the largest. The universities La Plata, Santa Fe and Tucuman, are all of them worthy of the country, and contain faculties for philosophy and letters, engineering, law, medicine and the natural sciences. The university course lasts for six years, with the exception of the medical course, which is for seven years. Despite the fact that may be said concerning the generosity of the government along educational lines, the amount which the students are required to pay for their degrees seems excessive, being several times greater than is required in the universities of the United States. This places a bar against the ambition of the poor student.

The training of teachers is also receiving considerable attention in Argentina, there being 17 normal schools for women, and five for men, one of these being of a very high grade and situated in Buenos Aires; there are also 12 mixed schools of this type. Primary instruction is compulsory for all children from six to 14 years, of whatever nationality. Many private institutions exist in addition to the public schools, and they are under the inspection of the National Educational Board. All instruction in the public schools is free, and provinces which lack funds to meet the expenses of primary instruction, are aided by grants for this purpose from the National Government.

The Government also maintains many special schools which are excellently equipped, especially those for economic, industrial, technical and agricultural work. The writer visited the Escuela Superior de Comercio, which is housed in the same building with the large Economic School, both of which are sections of the National University of Buenos Aires. In the economic section there were between 300 or 400 students preparing especially for consular officers and to become teachers. The Commercial School seemed to contain for the most part, prospective accountants. It was somewhat unusual, to find the college lectures held from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening. These institutions also are open for night school. The visitor from the United States is assured repeatedly by the Argentines that they believe one of the best means of producing a real and abiding Pan-Americanism rests in the sending of students from Argentina to study in American universities, and in turn receiving teachers and students in the Argentine institutions who will remain long enough to get the point of view of the country. There are at present between 30 and 40 Argentine students studying in the United States universities. When one meets one of these returned students, one discovers immediately their broader outlook upon North and South American relationships.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL FOR THE JAPANESE

By special correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—An independent Japanese school, having an enrollment of 250 pupils, has been opened at Hilo. This is an effort to free the Japanese language school of Hilo from religious bias. Formerly the language school was under the superintendency of a priest of the Hongwanji sect, although some of the members of the school board were Buddhists. Prominent Japanese protested against the school being entirely under the domination of the Hongwanji sect, and insisted that, for the educational good of the children, it be free from any religious influence.

An arbitration committee composed of 12 Japanese was appointed, which drew up plans for the adjustment of the conditions. When the plans were presented they were instantly rejected by the Hongwanji authorities. Later a mass meeting was held which resulted in the opening of the new school.

CARLETON COLLEGE ENDOWMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau
NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Carleton College has obtained \$915,000 of the \$1,000,000 endowment for which it has been working. President Donald J. Cowling announced at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard spoke, degrees were conferred on four members of the faculty, and a pageant showing the history of the school and of the town of Northfield was given.

ITALIAN FRUIT FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The board of trade announced that steps have been taken with a view to the inauguration of an overland service for the transport of Italian fruit and vegetables to the United Kingdom, special facilities having been granted by the French government for this purpose. A first experimental consignment of Italian grapes arrived in London on Sept. 28, in good condition.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIALISTS IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Gathering Apparently Has Secured
Unity of Party Until
End of War—Importance of
Minority Group Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—As already reported by cable, an imperial conference of German Socialists was held in Berlin shortly before the reassembling of the Reichstag. The meeting represented the first Socialist conference on a large scale that has taken place in Germany since the war, and was intended to take the place in some degree of the annual congress, which in normal times constitutes a court of appeal for Socialist policy. It has been impossible to convene the latter since the war, both on account of the impossibility of holding proper elections, and of securing liberty of speech to the delegates at the present time. The present Socialist minority has always contended that these objections were equally applicable to the summoning of a conference of any kind during the war, and for two years it contrived to carry its point. When, however, it finally saw that the majority was determined to organize a meeting before the new parliamentary session, it decided to send delegates and to make the best of the opportunity provided for at least a clear expression of its views.

This did not prevent the minority group, however, from severely criticizing the composition of the conference, which included the party committee, the party executive, the control commission, all the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag, and some 200 delegates elected by the constituent parties. It was alleged that the majority endeavored at first to exclude both minority Reichstag groups on the ground that they were no longer members of "the Reichstag fraction," and objection was also made to the arrangements for the election of delegates, according to which every constituency containing not more than 50 members of the Social Democratic party elected one delegate, those with 3000 to 10,000 members two delegates, and those with more than 10,000 three. This, the minority insisted, was unfair to the large towns, and as it chiefly derives its strength from these centers it refused to consider the result of the elections as indicative of the real views of the people. In accordance, however, with its decision to make the best of the situation, it put up the best fight it could, and secured about one third of the available seats, scoring its most striking successes in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, East Prussia, and the north of Bavaria, whereas most of the delegates from Silesia, Brandenburg, Lubek, Magdeburg, Baden, Wurtemberg and the rest of Bavaria proved to be supporters of the majority.

Outside Socialist circles comment on the impending conference was more or less restrained prior to the event. Conservative organs generally advised a waiting attitude, and contented themselves with remarking that the composition of the conference should prove a valuable indication as to the attitude of the Socialist masses, and the course that the party was likely to take in the future. Some of them went so far as to intimate that should the majority triumph, and convert itself into a thoroughgoing "National" party, it might be possible to allow it to take its share in the affairs of the state with the other political parties. The radical Berliner Tageblatt, on the other hand, aroused the ire of its Conservative contemporaries by expressing the hope that the Socialist minority would not go under, for the reason that it would prove an invaluable factor in the fight for electoral and other internal reform after the war; reform which the Berlin paper, ignoring the chancellor's alleged intentions in that connection, insists will have to be fought for by the Reichstag if it is to be secured at all.

In Socialist quarters, meanwhile, the greatest diversity of opinion prevailed as to what the aim and scope of the conference should be. There were pronounced "Social Patriots" who insisted that, disregarding all that had gone before, the conference must be devoted to the formulation of a party policy on national lines. The change that has been effected in the views of this section of the German Socialist party since the war is illustrated by their definition of this proposed policy, which includes the approval of the central Europe scheme as a counter-balance to British supremacy, the winning of the freedom of the seas in both war and peace, the foundation of a colonial empire to supply the mother country with all necessary raw materials, the waging of an economic war with England even after the conclusion of peace if necessary, and a rapprochement with Russia, the arch enemy to the German Socialist of pre-war days.

Then there were others who, while not going quite so far as this, held that the conference should devote itself to the discussion of the industrial and economic situation after the war, and to the measures to be taken in preparation for peace. They hoped that these and other matters would provide ample opportunity for mutual labor, and enable present differences within the party to be ignored, or at least postponed until after the war. There were others again, however, who insisted that the discussion must turn on the existing subjects of dispute; the policy adopted by the party at the outbreak of war, its attitude towards the struggle, towards the

granting of subsidies, and so on. Herr Eduard Bernstein, the great theorist of the German Socialist movement at the present day, who has identified himself with the minority, adopted this view, and writing in the Vorwärts just before the conference began, he observed: "Unless the difference of opinion leads to a complete division, which would be no less fatal for those who can now boast of a majority than for the minority, there are only two ways of solving the problem: an agreement between majority and minority upon a policy in which they could cooperate, despite the prevailing differences, or a decision to acknowledge the right of the minority to act independently during the war, and to give, although without animosity, adequate expression to its views."

Events proved that the conference did actually devote itself to the discussion of present disputes, and it seems not unlikely, moreover, that it will be found to have resulted in a choice of the last alternative sketched by Herr Bernstein. The Vorwärts, in any case, seems to have arrived at this conclusion from a review of the published reports of the proceedings. It considers that, unless appearances are deceptive, the unity of the party until the end of the war has been secured by the conference, and that all have tacitly agreed to leave the final decision to a properly elected party congress. It was clear to those present, it declares, that the differences prevailing were too profound ever to be reconciled, but considers that outwardly the meeting wore a calmer air than those which preceded the war. The reason for this, it holds, was that the majority realized that the minority was far stronger in the country than its representation at the congress seemed to indicate, and adopted an attitude of moderation accordingly. Before the conference met it was maintained in some majority quarters that the minority should bow to the decision proclaimed by any votes taken. The minority, however, insisted from the first that the conference was incompetent to pass resolutions binding upon the party, and when the attempt to do so was actually made at the conference, it was that to offer an opposition to the Vorwärts regarding its standpoint on a victory over the majority. The votes against Dr. David's resolution, namely, numbered 168, as against 275 in favor, and that despite the circumstances in which the conference was elected and the superiority in numbers of the minority Reichstag group.

These things, the Vorwärts insists, have finally proved that the minority is not a mere handful, but an opposition party to be seriously reckoned with, and it predicts for the rest of the war a cessation of the party executive's attempts to silence its independent propaganda, and the adoption of a policy giving free play to the development of the various points of view.

LENGTHY BALLOT FOR CLEVELAND VOTER TO STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—When the Cleve-

land voter goes into his election booth on Nov. 7 to exercise his right of suffrage, he will find a complex ballot, for there are many local problems pending. The fact that a complete state and county ticket, a United States Senator, and a full state and local judicial ticket are to be named at the same time as the presidential choice is made, is not all that the Cleveland elector will be called upon to consider. The question of annexing the city of East Cleveland with its 22,000 residents, most of whom earn their living in the city of Cleveland and retire to the suburbs to sleep, to be decided, and large amounts of city and county bonds are to be voted on.

The women of East Cleveland have gained the right of franchise on all local topics. The question of annexation being regarded as extra-local, inasmuch as the vote of the city of Cleveland is required to complete the transaction, the matter has been appealed to the Supreme Court. In anticipation of a favorable decision, the women of East Cleveland have registered and announced their determination to vote on the annexation question.

HOUSING REFORM IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—At the recent sanitary inspectors' conference at Cardiff during a discussion on the subject of housing reform, Bailie J. Stewart of Glasgow showed the need for better accommodation in his own town. Endeavoring to show that the cost to the community of allowing conditions to remain as they were was more than the cost of remodeling the accommodation of the whole country, Bailie Stewart confined himself mainly to Glasgow as typical of large industrial communities. If the actual density of population for each acre was given, he said, it would vary from nil to 55 for the well-to-do residential parts, to 300 or 600 per acre in the industrial districts, in some few parts exceeding 1000 per acre. Nearly 800,000 of the people lived in houses of three apartments or less. The housing question required to be tackled. The cottage was preferable to the tenements and every house should have a garden, while four apartments should be the minimum for an average family. Private enterprise in the building of such houses had broken down, the magnitude of the problem frightened the local authorities. He proposed that the government should make grants of about £30,000,000 per annum for some years to local authorities to enable them to erect houses, charging such a rent as would pay the cost of maintenance and repay by sinking fund the capital cost in 60 years.

GUARDSMEN OF HAWAII ARE TO LEARN FLYING

Government Gives Islanders Opportunity to Become Aeroplane Experts in Army

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Members of

the national guard of Hawaii have had opened to them immediate opportunity to go to the army aviation school at San Diego and learn flying—at government expense, says the Star-Bulletin. The national defense act divides the country into 12 districts, each of which is to provide one division—about 16,500 troops—of the national guard.

The number of aviation squadrons to be maintained by the government is one for each such division. But if any state shall fail to send its full quota of national guardsmen to one of the government aviation schools for instruction, the full number may be made up from any other state or territory.

At present there is a shortage and according to the letter received Hawaii may send as many members of its national guard as apply for a course in aviation to San Diego, where they will be trained at government expense by army aviators, receiving the full pay of flying status, and receiving the travel expenses and other allowances of officers or noncommissioned officers of their grade in the regular service.

The terms of the military bill limit the number of regular army aviators to 114 and the number of officers of the aerial reserve corps to 297, but no limit is placed upon the number of national guardsmen who may receive instruction at government schools, it being the policy of the government to instruct all who apply and who can successfully pass the required physical examination.

The government is going further than merely instructing men of the guard how to fly. It is going to instruct mechanics in the difficult art of taking care of a motor. Then when a sufficient number of men have been instructed at government expense, the men will be formed into companies and squadrons and the government will provide first-class aeroplanes for use of these new national guard units. It is the plan of the war department to maintain four aviation centers, located at San Diego, Cal.; New York city, Chicago, Ill., and San Antonio, Tex.

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NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—More than ordinary interest attaches to the November elections in Montana by reason of the fact that these will be the first general elections in which woman will exercise her recently acquired privilege of the ballot. The leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties recognize that woman will be a decided factor in the selection of officials at the November polls.

Frankly, the woman's vote has not yet been placed. Normally a Republican state, the Republicans, basing their faith on reports of precinct workers, are confident of representation in the electoral college, while the Democrats, having in thought the cosmopolitan nature of Montana's population, the rapid growth in numbers during the last two years under Democratic government, both federal and local, are claiming the advantage in the women's vote, on account of President Wilson's peace policy.

In order that some idea of the uncertainty of the presidential and congressional situation may be gained, the following figures, gleaned from official reports, are given: At the general election of 1912 79,826 votes were cast for presidential electors, of whom 27,941 were registered for the Democrats, 18,512 were credited to the Republicans, 22,456 went to encourage the Progressives in their brief career, 10,885 were cast for the Socialists and the Prohibition party received a scant 32.

In the congressional vote for the same year 76,811 votes were cast, the figures showing a variation from the presidential vote evidently most favoring to Charles N. Pray, the Republican candidate, who, by the way, aspires to the United States Senate in the fall elections. The official canvass gives the result of the vote as follows: Stout, Dem., 25,891; Pray, Rep., 23,505; Everett, Prog., 16,644; La Beau, Soc., 10,271. In the November elections of 1914 the congressional vote had grown to 82,145 while the registration for the present year shows a voting strength of over 200,000.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that it would be difficult for the most astute of observers to venture more than a guess as to which party will get this increase of over 100,000 votes. The Democratic party of Montana bases its claim for recognition at the polls upon what its platform terms, "the splendid administration of President Wilson, whose failure of re-election would be an indictment of the patriotism and intelligence of America," and the record of Democratic senators and representatives in Congress. Credit is claimed for the appropriations for reclamation projects, the eight-hour day and the Rural Credits law.

The Farm Loan law, having for its purpose the loaning of permanent school funds of the State of Montana to the farmers of this state upon approved farm securities, is strongly advocated and the present, perhaps unprecedented, era of prosperity which is Montana's portion, is attributed to "the progressive and business-like administration of the affairs of state."

The Republican party of Montana endorses and approves the Republican national platform and practically condemns all that is Democratic. In its state platform it pledges a policy of economy and reform, advocates the early survey of all unsurveyed lands within the state, endorses national suffrage for women, pledges its nominees to the operation of the Farm Loan law and urges that the present Grain Inspection law be so amended that the growers may obtain the full market value for their products. Both parties go on record as favoring nation-wide and state-wide prohibition and their leaders admit the election of those candidates who declared early in favor of this reform.

Socialist Aspirants

London and Hillquit Campaigns Reported as Vigorous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the Twelfth and Twentieth Manhattan districts Meyer London and Morris Hillquit are conducting vigorous campaigns as Socialist aspirants for Congress. The Socialists this year are counting on the election of eight Congressmen who might hold the balance of power in an evenly divided Congress.

The Hillquit campaign's foundation is a house-to-house canvass by a committee of 100 college students, union men and car strikers. In this district, as well as in the Twelfth, the issues are clear-cut, and the vote is expected to be a fair indication of the trend of the city electorate for or against Socialism. Congressman London is asking reelection on his record.

Nebraska Summed Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—The political trend in Nebraska in a nutshell is this: The State is enthusiastic over the peace policies of President Wilson and appears strongly for him; the prohibition amendment looks sure to carry; the best figures by 10,000 majority, the so-called "dry candidate" for Governor, A. L. Sutton, Republican, appears to be more favored today than his Democratic rival, Keith Neville, who has disclaimed allegiance to the liquor interests, but is generally felt to have their backing; Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, is a slight favorite over A. L. Kennedy, Republican candidate, a lawyer.

LEADERS IN ALL PARTIES FAVOR AN ENROLLMENT

(Continued from page one)

vantage of public knowledge of every enrolled voter's party affiliation. Voters of one party, acting often by direction of party or other leaders, have, under the present system, voted in an opponent party's column for the weakest candidate or, perhaps, voted with a view to defeating for renomination a legislator or public officer whose retirement from service was desired by the opposition party.

Where the aim was to place in nomination a weak candidate of the opposition, the ultimate object was, of course, to defeat him at the election, the theory being that if the opposition party nominated a weak candidate many voters of his own party might be led to turn against him at the election.

The other use to which the present system has been put, namely, preventing the renomination of legislators who by their acts have incurred the hostility of the opposition party's members, was illustrated at the time when the recent agitation over the sectarian amendment was at its height. Numerous Republican legislators who voted for the amendment were defeated for renomination at the primaries of 1915 by Democrats, who voted in large enough numbers for the legislators' opponents to swing the nominations to the latter.

So many Republicans were defeated for renomination at the primaries last year that decisive impetus was given the movement for a return to a modified form of party enrollment. Democrats, who had suffered at the hands of Republican voters who had entered Democratic primaries to help nominate weak Democratic candidates, also joined the movement. The Legislature was appealed to and, in response, enacted a statute calling for restoration of party enrollment, provided, of course, the act is accepted at the coming election.

The act modifies one objectionable feature of the former party enrollment system. The prohibition of changing one's party enrollment within three months of the primaries has been changed to a one month period.

The substance of the proposed new law is found in the following two sections:

"When, in primary, a voter seeks to pass the guard rail, he shall be asked by one of the ballot clerks, with which political party he desires to be enrolled, and the ballot clerk upon reply shall distinctly announce the name of such political party and give him such political party ballot. The voter's selection shall be checked on the voting list used by the ballot clerk, and such list shall be returned to the election commissioners in Boston, or to the city clerk in any other city, or to the town clerk in towns, for preservation during the next succeeding three calendar years.

"No voter enrolled at a primary shall be allowed to receive the ballot of any political party except that with which he is enrolled, but he may establish, change or cancel his enrollment by appearing in person before the election commissioners of Boston, the city clerk in any other city, or the town clerk in towns, and requesting in writing to have his enrollment changed to another party, or canceled, or by filing with such officer the said request in writing acknowledged before a justice of the peace; provided, that such change or cancellation shall not take effect until the expiration of 30 days after so appearing, or filing said request."

BOSTON CITY CLUB FORUM PROGRAM

Plans of the new Boston City Club Forum for the coming season have just been announced, and the subjects to be discussed at the meetings on alternate Monday nights from Nov. 13 to Feb. 19 cover a varied field, from immigration to theatrical censorship.

Ivy L. Lee of New York, formerly general manager for the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to be the first speaker. His subject will be railroad questions from the capitalists' point of view.

The balance of the program announced follows:

Nov. 27—Cranston Brenton of New York, "The Problem of Theatrical Censorship, Especially as Applies to Motion Pictures."

Dec. 11—Richard A. Feiss of Cleveland, "A Manufacturer's Relations with Employees."

Dec. 18—Dr. James J. Walsh of New York, "Does Man Progress?"

Jan. 8—Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, N. Y., "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism."

Jan. 22—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

Feb. 5—Prof. John A. Ryan of Washington, "The Right and Wrong of Labor Unions."

Feb. 19—Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell, Ia., on some phase of the immigration question.

RAILWAY SITUATION TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special meeting of the National Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is being called for Nov. 17 and 18. The chief topic of discussion will be the railroad situation and the work of the joint congressional railroad inquiry committee, which opens its hearings Nov. 20. Prominent speakers will be invited to address the council, which is made up of one representative from each of the nearly 800 organizations of the chamber.

GOLDEN BELT CONFERENCE

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Golden Belt editorial conference will be held in Hays Dec. 5, and at this meeting many well-known editors and newspaper men will be present, says the Capital.

CONCEPTION OF PRESIDENCY BY MR. HUGHES

Republican Nominee Issues Statement Outlining What Action He Would Take on Big Issues if Elected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following declaration, in part, under the caption "My Conception of the Presidency," was given out for publication by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate, last night:

"On the eve of election day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in this campaign, as they are the things I shall stand for as President.

"No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years may present, but one whose conception of the President's duty rests upon fundamentals can describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved.

"The first act of a President who takes this view of his duties is to call about him the ablest Cabinet the country can furnish, men who deal with the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years.

"My conception of the presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the President as the administrative head of the Government. He looks upon the President as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation.

"The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the President's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation.

"No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

"An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business.

"There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American workmen were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

"One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem today. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff.

"The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches today will be our industrial competitors tomorrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines.

"I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American working man and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries, with special favors to none.

"Our national policy requires that Government maintain strict supervision of business organization. This can be done effectively and yet leave the Government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprise. I stand for such supervision and control of business, but I demand also that business great and small (and especially the small business) be treated fairly and justly. Only under such conditions can business pay living wages or compete with foreign manufacturers.

"In this respect again the present Administration holds a policy entirely opposite. It has viewed business enterprise with suspicion and has made the Government a brake to stop the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of this country as though they were suspicious characters. It has assumed that capital and labor are natural enemies. In four years it has put this country further on the road to class war than has been accomplished in a generation before. The men who stand with me believe in the honesty of the American working man, they believe no less in the honesty of the American business man, and they believe that the common good is to be found not in class war but in mutual justice and fair dealing, not as between capital and labor in the abstract but as between men and men.

"You ask what road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it—an executive responsible to the whole nation, a Cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American right, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights, wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a Government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest,

and finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

"We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided."

Efforts Centered on Ohio

Republican Campaigners to Speak in Pivotal State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The coming week will find strong efforts being made by the Republican campaign generals to carry Ohio. Realizing the masterly stroke of the Democratic leaders in having President Wilson pay a so-called non-political visit to Cincinnati, the Hughes campaigners are to make an invasion of the State for a last attack on the Democracy.

It is taken for granted that Mr. Wilson's visit to this and neighboring cities could do nothing but good for his cause. The degree of this good is a matter of opinion. That the Republicans are far from confident of having Ohio in their column is shown by this week's plans. Theodore Roosevelt is to speak at Toledo and Cleveland, even at the risk of losing the so-called hyphenate vote. Nominee Hughes is to return to Ohio to visit Columbus. Many of the national leaders of the party will be rushed to every section to supplement the efforts of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes. In hopes of getting the rural German-American vote, Republican headquarters are sending forth as German speakers Judge John Schwab, president of the German Alliance, former Mayor Spiegel of Cincinnati, and others. The Democrats apparently have played their master stroke and have no further efforts in view for the week.

Confidence in Labor Men

Mr. Hughes Says He Does Not Believe Votes Can Be Bought

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes declared at Watertown on Saturday afternoon, and again here at night, in discussing the eight-hour law, that he had too much confidence in the sense of justice of labor men to believe their votes could be bought by the Adamson bill.

It was the first answer he has made to those who have tried to maintain that the labor vote of the country had been alienated from him by reason of his attacks on the Adamson wage bill.

"There is no friendship for labor," he declared, "in that sort of a surrender. The best friend of labor is the friend of justice. If you have 10 hours' pay for eight hours' work by law, without any chance to be heard, you may later get 12 hours' work for 10 hours' pay. It is a poor rule which does not work both ways."

He also paid his respects to Secretary of War Baker. "Inasmuch," he said, "as the secretary, I find, is now so busy correcting the statements and speeches which he is making, I am not at all surprised that, according to reports, he is finding it considerable of a task to attend to the actual duties of his office."

Mr. Hughes' tour carried him from the middle tier of New York counties into the northern group, edging the Canadian border, where the Underwood agricultural free list hangs perpetually over the heads of the farmer, as in Maine, and the New York farmers made plain to him their appreciation of the cause he has taken up; they waved greetings from hillside and farm houses.

The section through which he campaigned is solidly Republican. There were certain defections, he was told, on the part of Republicans captivated by the Wilson peace slogan, but he was also informed that the party would win many more votes from the protection Democrats of the territory. He dwelt with vigor on the tariff situation in all his speeches, and the Wilson peace claim was not allowed to go unscathed.

Program of President

Two More Speeches in New York and One at Shadow Lawn

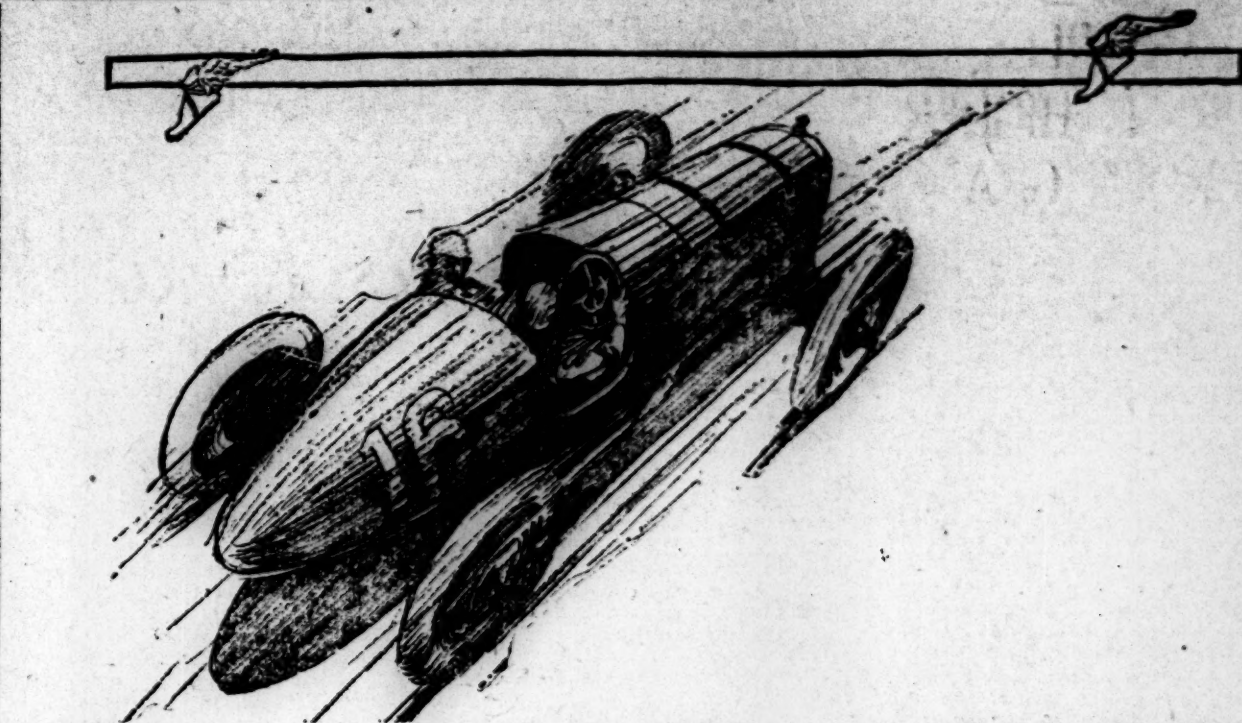
LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson is to close the last week of the campaign with three speeches, one at Buffalo, Nov. 1, one at New York, Nov. 2, and the last one at Shadow Lawn next Saturday.

The Democratic leaders are looking forward with unusual interest to the President's New York trip as a good index of the feeling toward him throughout the state. They have been receiving the most glowing accounts of the progress of the campaign through upstate New York, and they are expecting big receptions at the towns in which Mr. Wilson stops on his way from Buffalo to New York Thursday morning.

Buffalo, regarded a few weeks ago as a Republican stronghold, is believed by the President's advisers to have taken a strong turn in his direction and they will be satisfied with nothing but a most enthusiastic reception there. They are confident now that it only needs the stimulus of his visit to put the Republicans thoroughly on the defensive and seriously threaten the normally big Republican majority.

President Wilson spoke at Shadow Lawn Saturday to an audience of at least 15,000 persons. He accused the Republican party of endangering the counsels of the nation "to settle a family quarrel," and held up to ridicule their "gratulations" on the tariff question and the "disappearance" of issues which they raised earlier in the campaign.

A delegation of women, organized by the women's bureau of the Democratic National Committee, helped swell the crowd, while another was arranged by the Women's National



Harkness Trophy Race a Carnival for Goodyear Cords

Aitken Distances All Rivals By 105.86 Miles an Hour Pace In 100-Mile Event At Sheepshead Bay

Galvin, Wilcox, Henderson and Devore, all on Goodyear Cords, Capture Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Places

Saturday, on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, the audacious skill of Johnny Aitken and the meteoric speed of the Peugeot he drove captured the Harkness Trophy, established a new American record, and wrote another brilliant chapter into the racing history of Goodyear Cord Tires.

Saturday, the speed, the spring, the athletic ability and stubborn stamina of these tires successfully went through every test and out-gamed every ordeal that sustained speed can provide.

Saturday, another hundred miles of proof of Goodyear Cords' superiority was piled upon the impressive structure already established.

The qualities in Goodyear Cord Tires that triumphed over competition and hardship in the Harkness Race and in similarly severe and spectacular con-

tests that have gone before, led to the adoption of these tires as standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard Twin-Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz, the McFarlan, the Roamer and the Lexington "Thoroughbred Six."

They should lead to the adoption of these tires as exclusive equipment on your car.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Akron, Ohio.

Some of the racing achievements of Goodyear Cord Tires in the past few months are as follows: First Place in the Kansas City 100-mile race; First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Places in the Tacoma 300-mile race; First Place in the Cincinnati 300-mile Sweepstakes; First and Second Places in the Record-Breaking Astor Cup 250-mile race at Sheepshead Bay; Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Places in the 250-mile Grand American race on the Chicago Speedway; First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Places in the Harkness Trophy Race.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

GOODYEAR CORD TIRES

Wilson-Marshall League. Among them were Mrs. Jesse Drew Boale, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and Miss Cecilia Gaffney. The league sent down a party of mothers and children from the East Side, who thanked the President in person for the Child Labor Law. There were also 50 women from Columbia Teachers College.

Strike Remedy Outlined

W. H. Taft Tells What Mr. Hughes Would Have Done

MARSHALL, Mich.—Prof. W. H. Taft, in a speech here today, said that America's present prosperity is evanescent, attacked the Adamson Eight-Hour Bill, the President's foreign policy and his domestic course. He declared the nation now is "living in a fool's paradise," and that prosperity must vanish after the European war, when the warriors again become workers.

"The slightest analysis of our own prosperity," he said, "will show how utterly untrue the people will be if they allow it to have any effect upon their judgment in selecting the party which is to conduct the affairs of the nation for the next four years."

As for the Underwood tariff, Mr. Taft said: "Had not the war ensued the business conditions of the country and the precarious situation of wage earners would have grown worse and worse."

The Adamson bill, he said, ought to arouse in every clear-sighted American the utmost humiliation. Mr. Hughes' remedy for the strike situation, Mr. Taft added, would have been to offer arbitration and if this was refused, then to have the Government do all in its power to protect the railways when they filled the strikers' places.

Declaring "Mr. Wilson's policy in Mexico should defeat him for the presidency," the speaker attacked the Administration's foreign policy in general, adding: "The proneness of the Administration to write a note well and appropriately phrased and to deem the incident closed has exposed the nation to ridicule."

Federation of Labor Denial

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Denial that the American Federation of Labor is supporting any one set of candidates in the present political campaign was

made in a speech here by Frank Morrison, secretary of the organization. "Let there be no misunderstanding of the position of the American Federation of Labor," he said, "let it be stated that the federation is supporting in this campaign Republican, Democratic and Socialist candidates for office where these candidates have declared in favor of legislation for the amelioration of the condition of the wage-workers of the country."

Woman's Campaign Funds

CHICAGO, Ill.—A partial list of campaign contributions to the National Woman's Party, which is opposed to President Wilson, is made public here. Among the contributors were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York, \$25,000; Miss Phoebe A. Hearst, \$10,000; Mrs. William Crocker, San Francisco, \$10,000; John Milholland, father of Inez Milholland Boissevain, New York, \$5,000; Mrs. Broughton Woods, Simsbury, Conn., \$1,000. The funds were spent chiefly for literature and for campaign speakers, according to the statement.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION A TOPIC

Henry G. Wells, President of the State Senate, who with former Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce and Prof. A. N. Holcombe of Harvard, discussing the need of a convention to amend the Massachusetts Constitution before the Twentieth Century Club Saturday, held that the Constitution provides a method for amendment without the necessity of holding a convention which he believed would cost \$250,000. The other two speakers favored the proposed convention, which is to be convened if the voters of the Commonwealth favor the project at the coming State election.

The former Lieutenant-Governor held that there are several vital problems of state government that need treatment to be accorded by such a convention, problems agitating large numbers of thoughtful citizens who deserve a hearing for their arguments and an answer from such a body of representative men as would gather in a constitutional convention. Professor Holcombe declared that the Legislature is not fitted to deal with many questions of administration.

PROHIBITION SPECIAL ENTERS NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bearing the Prohibitionist candidates for President and Vice-President, former Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana and Ira Landrith of Massachusetts, the Prohibition special left here today for rallies in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Following their tour through Massachusetts and Connecticut the national candidates arrived here Saturday night and spent a quiet day yesterday. A big rally for Philadelphia tomorrow night has been arranged, after which the special will move westward and the campaign for national prohibition be continued until the eve of election day.

JEWS START TO RAISE BIG FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A campaign was launched here Sunday to raise \$10,000,000 in 1917 for Jewish war relief in Europe, in addition to \$8,000,000 already raised.

Large Oriental Rugs

Prices remarkably low—because many were purchased at special discounts from a famous importer. The quality is superb. Large sizes at

\$195 to \$295

Worth \$275 to \$500

Weaves—fine Persian, Chinese, India, Indo-Chinese. Patterns and Colors—rich, harmonious, interesting.

Quality—Guaranteed.

Sale Monday

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

PAPER MILLS TURN TO HIGHER PROFIT GRADES

New Plants Expected to Do
Much Toward Balancing Any
Increased Shortage in News
Print Caused by Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several of the large paper mills in the United States and Canada have either stopped producing news print in order to manufacture grades bringing higher profit or are planning to take such action within the next few months. George F. Steele, secretary of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, believes, however, that the output of new mills will do much toward balancing any increased shortage in news print which may result from such action.

The manufacturers say it is only natural that they should turn from making a grade of paper for consumers who have always antagonized them to producing grades on which there is much more profit, and to which profit there is no opposition on the part of consumers who consider it reasonable.

They say further that, though the price of news print has been low for many years, newspapers have sought constantly to make it lower still, and have used various means, including attempted legislation adverse to the manufacturers' interests, to enforce their desires. The result, according to the manufacturers, has been that mills have been so utilized for making grades other than news print that in seven years there has been an average increase in news print production of only 67 tons a day. The normal increase in consumption is admitted to be 5 per cent, and the annual increase in production has been 8/10 of 1 per cent.

Indications are that this increase will be even less next year unless the output of new mills balances the loss implied in the decision of more mills to lay off news print operations. New mills and additions are expected to increase the daily output by from 600 to 700 tons.

Contracts of the larger publishers expire in December and January. Up to now, say the manufacturers, such publishers have not been compelled to pay a very large increase for their news print. Estimates of a 5 per cent increase in the new contracts are not uncommon. A large increase in the cost of pulp wood is anticipated. At present Canadian pulp sells for a price about 10 per cent higher than a year ago. Some manufacturers believe conditions will be such that they will not be able to get their full pulp supply next year at any price. Foreign demands at high prices also enter into the equation.

In the Editor and Publisher, recently, Mr. Steele summed up the situation as follows: "The bottom of the reserve stock has been reached. The demand is still in excess of the supply. Publishers are bidding against one another in the matter of price, doing the very thing calculated to increase prices. The manufacturers are blamed for conditions they cannot control, and which the publishers themselves are bringing about, and which could have been avoided if the warning issued by the mill men last April had been taken."

It will be remembered that Chairman Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission recently told the News Print Association that a price sometimes as high as 6 cents a pound was unreasonable when demanded of papers built on the basis of paper outlay at from 2 to 3 cents a pound. Such burdensome prices, he said, were usually "for sales through jobbers, who in some instances appear to be making excessive profits." Though the commission, he said, had not power to bring it about, it was felt that the association could do much to relieve the situation by putting a paper supply into the open market.

SCHOOL CENTERS' PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK IS GIVEN

Chief among the activities announced for the week by the school centers is an address by Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration. He has accepted an invitation of the North End School Center to deliver an address at the Old South Meeting House on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 26. Mr. Caminetti will speak in Italian. This is the first time that the commissioner has agreed to deliver an address to the Italian people of Massachusetts. It will be the first of a series of lectures and concerts to be given in connection with the civic course for Italians at the North End School Center in cooperation with the Old South Historical Society.

Charlestown School Center—Nov. 1, social evening of the Eva W. White Dramatic Club. Nov. 2, folk dancing, mothers' club, under the direction of Miss Julia A. Murphy. Nov. 3, special meeting of home millinery class under direction of Miss Frances Holden. Whist club starts its season. Nov. 4, basketball season begins.

Dorchester School Center—Nov. 1, modern dancing club's reception to new members. Nov. 3, adult whist club meeting. Mrs. Louis Madore in charge. Nov. 4, at 2:30 o'clock, mothers' club meeting, address on "Peace."

Roxbury School Center—Nov. 1, Frank M. Davis of the Copley Square School of Music will present the first in a series of musical programs. Nov. 2, afternoon, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, president of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Peace Party, is to address the mothers' club; Miss Hatch

will sing. The newly-formed preparedness club, of which Mrs. J. H. Mackey is president, is to continue its work Wednesday forenoon during the winter.

Sherwin School Center—Nov. 3, the mothers' club program committee has planned to present a speaker every other week and to use the intervening meetings for general discussion by club members of the subject presented the week before. The speaker next week will be Miss Hall, who will talk on care of infants.

South Boston School Center—Oct. 31, mothers' club meeting at 3 o'clock, program by members of the club, Mrs. B. T. Swan chairman. Nov. 3, Hal-lowe'en party, members of Girls Club.

West End School Center—Nov. 3, Joseph Resnick will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the North American Civic League for Immigrants. Nov. 4, a reception. Nov. 11, the Mothers Club group meeting.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
PORTLAND, Ore.—Enrollment at the Oregon Agricultural College for the first four weeks of college exercises shows an increase of 14.9 per cent over that of last year for the similar period. The total number of students, including the summer school registration, is now 1934, and of this number practically 1600 are engaged in study on the campus at this time.

Jordan Marsh Company—The House of DEPENDABILITY

"This IS a Wonderful House," quoth a Visitor

as she was leaving the lecture hall last Wednesday—It was after one of the semi-weekly conferences on "Interior Decorating"

Well—we are happy to see our house becoming more and more a community center, as it has been the merchandise center of New England for more than threescore years.

There is hardly a week here without its interesting events—of public, civic or domestic character. The response, we find, is friendly—even enthusiastic.

The wealth of lovely merchandise in our two large buildings is a marvel of variety, completeness and splendid values, and well within the reach of all incomes.

We bid you make yourselves at home here

Coats are holding the centre of the stage

They are worn for all occasions and you will find here hundreds of snappy new models for your inspection

Hundreds of snappy new models are here for your inspection.

New Cloth Coats with self collar and cuffs are showing many new and snappy style features. Black and all good colors.

18.50, 25.00, 29.50 to 45.00
New Fur-Trimmed Coats are excellent for general wear as they are practical as well as dressy.

18.50, 21.50, 25.00 to 45.00
New Fancy Tweed and Mixtures, too, are good for "all-around" service. With deep collars and cuffs, and many are fur trimmed.

18.50, 25.00, 29.50 to 45.00
New Motor and Traveling Coats of imported and domestic materials, with deep collars and cuffs. Belted, semi-belted or raglan style.

25.00, 29.50, 35.00, 45.00
New Dressy Coats for afternoon and evening wear are quite essential to cover the dressy one-piece dresses.

Soft, rich material, trimmed with fur, silk lined and interlined.

25.00, 35.00, 45.00, 50.00, 75.00 to 195.00.
New Rain and Rough Weather Coats—Practical models. Rubberized or Cravenetted.

5.00, 7.50, 10.50 to 25.00

New Leather Coats,
20.00, 25.00, 35.00, 50.00 to 75.00



Mixture
Coat
35.00

An Array of Attractive Models in Women's Skirts

New Plaid Walking and Sport Skirts—new box-plaited and circular models.

7.50 to 16.50
New Dress Skirts of satin, velvet and charmeuse; circular, draped and tunic models.

13.50 to 38.50
New Broadcloth Skirts, tailored models with new pockets and gathered backs, circular models with new belts.

10.75 to 18.50
Corduroy Walking Skirts, smartly tailored models with new pockets and belts, in brown, taupe, plum, black and navy.

5.75 to 7.50

Silk Petticoats

WITH FRILLS, FURBELOWS
LACES

In all sorts of lovely street and evening shades

Silk Petticoats of soiree, surah and chiffon taffeta, lace trimmed for evening wear. Special . . . 5.00

Pompadour Silk Petticoats, in many shades and colorings.

7.50
Taffeta Silk Petticoats, copies of imported models, variety of street and evening shades.

10.50, 12.00 and 15.00
Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats, black and all the new fall colorings; elastic waistband . . . 2.95

Taffeta Petticoats, heavy weight silk, plain and changeable effects . . . 5.00



Double petal flounce
chiffon taffeta petticoat
15.00

In Women's Hats

Smartness and Value are represented in these items

New Shapes in Hatter's Plush and Panne Velvet, combined with ermine and trimmed with paradise and gaura. . . 25.00 to 50.00

Hats of Draped Velvet, trimmed with imported pheasant bands, a particularly clever hat for matrons . . . 10.00

Metallic Lace Hats, trimmed with fur, advance winter models of extreme smartness. Specially priced at . . . 5.00

Reduced to 5.00

Lyons Velvet Sailors, mostly in black, trimmed in a variety of smart semi-tailored styles . . . 5.00

Talking of Furs

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) this season is undoubtedly the favorite fur for coats.

Our coats are made of the finest quality skins—bought by experts who are always glad to help you in making your selection.

The demand for Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats is brisk—both in the plain and trimmed styles.

A few Fur Coat Novelties—An Exquisite Imported Moleskin Coat—Of finest Scotch mole, with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) collar, cuffs and trimmings, and mole sash, made in the chemise style so well liked in Paris. 300.00

Extra fine Mink Coat—The stripes are cleverly arranged to form a deep yoke in the back and a deep border at the bottom. Lined with an imported flowered crepe lining in old gold. . . 1500.00

Leopard Coat—Made of fine quality skins, with four-row border muff cuff and cape collar of skunk and Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) buttons . . . 650.00

A Jaunty Coat for a Young Girl—Of natural muskrat with collar, cuffs and pocket banding of Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) . . . 75.00

Fox Sets—In rose, taupe, cross, natural red, dyed blue, black, battleship gray, silver pointed, sitka pointed. Neckpieces in double fur and lined cape effects. Muffs round, fancy trimmed, and made on chiffon beds.

Fox Sets . . . 70.00 to 150.00

Fox Neckpieces . . . 15.00 to 70.00

Fox Muffs . . . 15.00 to 65.00

Beautiful Gowns

From the Serge Frock to the
Creation Entirely of Sequins

The Gown Chemise, the newest Paris fancy as well as straight line and belted models are shown here in their various interpretations.

Afternoon Gowns—Of Georgette or satin, trimmed with mole or Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), are shown in all the taupe and bisque shades. They are . . . 75.00 to 195.00

Gowns for the Ballroom—Many reproductions of Callot, Lanvin, Bulloz, Doeillet and Jenny.

An all-black sequin model, draped from the shoulder.

A geranium red chiffon velvet model with sequins of the same color.

A gold tulle model, with bugle trimming.

An orchid brocade gown—Prices . . . 115.00 to 195.00

Dinner Gowns—Of black tulle over cloths of gold and silver, ornamented with sequins.

45.00 to 95.00

Navy Crepe Gown, beautifully embroidered over satin foundation, in putty color—copy of a

Chiffon Velvet and Georgette Gown, with bead trimming, in black, navy, taupe and plum, is . . . 50.00

A New Damsel Frock—of soiree silk, has a tight fitted bodice, a full skirt and rows of corded ruffles over the hips. In black, orchid, turquoise, Nile and maize. Special . . . 35.00

A Crepe Meteor Afternoon Gown, combined with Georgette and beautifully beaded, in black, navy, plum, Burgundy, bisque and gray, is . . . 39.50



We make a Specialty of Attractive Models at
35.00
45.00
55.00

115.00

N negligees—In the Daintiest Fashions

We quote four items, there are hundreds, of models at a wide variety of prices, starting at 95c.

Crepe de Chine Negligee—Lace coat, accordion-plaited skirt, wing sleeve . . . 9.95

Wool Crepe Butterfly Kimono—Elaborately embroidered waist, ribbon girdle . . . 3.95

Silk Corduroy Lounging Robe—Large collar, turn-back cuff, silk lined throughout . . . 7.50

Three-Quarter Length Satin Negligee—(Sketches) Two pockets, long sash. A new popular model . . . 15.00



Crepe Georgette The leading Fall material in

Women's
Waists

You will find styles and prices attractive in these four Georgette models.

Model 1. In flesh and white—front embroidered in silk and white beads; sailor collar . . . 5.00

Model 2. In flesh and white—deep pointed collar—embroidery of steel beads and silk . . . 5.75

Model 3. In flesh and white—dainty lace edge on collar, cuffs and jabot—Venise point medallions are inserted in jabot . . . 6.95

Model 4. In suit shades. Effective solid embroidery of silk touched up with steel beads. Collar, over-collar and tie of contrasting color . . . 7.50

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

SHIPBUILDING COMPANY PLANS TO PROTEST TAXES

QUINCY, Mass.—Resistance in the courts is proposed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation on the question of the assessments levied on its property, according to an open letter sent by Joseph W. Powell, president of the corporation, to Mayor Bates. President Powell states that the company's assessment has been increased 90 per cent and its taxes 48 per cent. After citing the Newport News Company and the firm of William Cramps

& Sons with their low tax rate and the tax-exempt New York Shipbuilding Company, President Powell says in part: "A corporation having a payroll ranging from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000 annually, over 75 per cent of which is paid to employees who live in Quincy, is of vital importance both to the citizens and the city, and the closing down of which would be felt far more by Quincy than by the owners of the plant, most of the machinery and good will of which can be moved to another state whose people have learned to appreciate and foster industry instead of over-taxing it for the purpose of carrying out political promises. "The Fore River Shipbuilding Cor-

poration will protest this tax to the full extent permitted under the laws of the Commonwealth."

FREIGHTER NEARING FINISH
Another freighter to be added to the Luckenbach line is now nearing completion at the Fore River yards and is expected to be launched next month. The steamer has a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons and is one of the largest of the line operating out of New York. Capt. W. H. Coonan will be in command of the vessel when it makes the first trip probably to Australia. Labor difficulties at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation's yards have delayed the work somewhat.

GROCERY CLERKS TO MEET
Grocery and Provision Clerks Union will hear a final report of the wage committee tonight. The report was discussed at a special meeting of the executive committee yesterday when applications of more than 250 candidates were acted upon.

TEXAS PARLOR-CAFE CARS
DALLAS, Tex.—An innovation in interurban traffic in the South will be inaugurated on Jan. 1 next year by the Texas Electric railway when parlor-cape cars will be operated in connection with some of its cars between Denison and Corsicana and Waco, says the News.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

repulsed with losses. Two armored automobiles were destroyed.

Later, east of Lesboeu, two hostile companies entered our most advanced trenches. Fighting there is still in progress.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: There were only artillery duels on the east bank of the Meuse, these reaching considerable intensity from time to time.

Regarding the eastern front the report says:

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians held almost the entire line of the Stokhod under a lively fire which reached its greatest violence west of Lutsk. A Russian attack launched from the forest district east of Szelow broke down under our curtain of fire.

Sunday—The statement issued on Saturday says:

Field Marshal von Mackensen's front: In northern Dobruja our pursuing detachments so far have found but little resistance. Everything indicates that our opponents are retreating in haste. Five hundred isolated soldiers were taken prisoner, and several munition columns and baggage were captured.

Macedonian front: Serbian attacks against the German and Bulgarian positions in the Tchernia bend failed, as did partial advances of our opponents on the east slopes of the Moglenitza Mountains and southwest of Corban Lake.

On the Struma River there were skirmishes of patrols near Orfano and a lively artillery bombardment.

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the north bank of the Somme yesterday's engagements began anew. Preceded by strong artillery preparation the English attacked across the line of Guedecourt-Lesboeu and the French attacked in the district of Morval in the evening hours.

Our troops repulsed our opponents by artillery and machine gun fire and to the northeast of Morval also with the bayonet. Our positions were completely maintained.

Army group of Crown Prince Frederick William: On the east bank of the River Meuse heavy engagements also were renewed, and they were successful for us. After violent artillery fire strong French forces rushed from Thiaumont wood and both sides of Ft. Douaumont and in the Fumin wood to attack. All the attacks broke down in front of our positions with heavy losses to the French.

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians, after two days' artillery preparation in the sector west of Lutsk, attacked yesterday near Zaturze. The attack failed completely with heavy losses to the Russians.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: On both sides of Dorna Watra, Austro-Hungarian troops entered Russian positions, captured several heights at the point of the bayonet and brought in eight officers and more than 500 men as prisoners.

Transylvania eastern front: Fighting in the frontier valleys continues. South of Kronstadt our allied troops took a Rumanian position on a height by a surprise attack and extended their success by sharp pressure to the valley of Partzuga. Otherwise the situation is not essentially changed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday)—Yesterday's official statement follows: Northern and northwestern fronts: At Tulgheș and Bicaș there have been artillery bombardments. In the Trotus Valley, the Ural Valley and on the Vrancea frontier nothing new has developed. In the Buzeu Valley, unfavorable weather has prevented operations. At Table Butzi, Bratocsa and Predeius the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley we arrested by our curtain of fire an enemy attack which was advancing through the Clabucetul Balului, north of Azuga. We have occupied Mt. Ungliamare.

In the region of Dragoslavele we repulsed attacks toward our center and toward our right wing. We have progressed on our left wing.

East of the Alt Valley our opponents are attacking with strong forces. The action is proceeding.

In the Jiu Valley our troops are continuing their offensive and pursuing the Austro-Germans, who are retreating in the mountains. We have captured an additional 10 officers and 250 Bavarian soldiers. Reserve Sub-Lieutenant Patrascu, with a unit under his command, captured two howitzer batteries of 105 millimeters caliber belonging to the Twenty-first Regiment of Bavarian Artillery. The guns were immediately put into action against the Austro-Germans, rendering us great service. In addition, we captured four machine guns and many limbers.

In the Orsova region, after a violent bombardment, our opponents attacked at Versele, Varful and Coșulnița, but were repulsed. On the southern front the situation is unchanged.

Sunday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Northern and Northeastern fronts: At Tulgheș and Bicaș there have been light actions and artillery bombardments. We took four officers and 190 men.

We made an attack in the Trotus Valley and retook Păscul. Our opponents fled in disorder.

In the Ural Valley, we attacked and repulsed the Austro-Germans, taking 10 officers and 900 men prisoner. We also captured five machine guns, many rifles and a very large quantity of material.

At Olăuș we repulsed the Austro-Germans.

There is nothing new in the Vrancea region.

In the Buzeu Valley we made an attack. The action is still in progress.

At Table Butzi, Bratocsa and Predeius the situation is unchanged. A counterattack undertaken by us in the Prahova Valley was successful. In the region of Dragoslavele we counterattacked and repulsed our opponent's right wing and took 300 prisoners, five machine guns and two trench mortars.

East of the Alt the enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the Jiu Valley our adversaries, who had advanced to the west of the Jiu, were vigorously attacked and completely vanquished. Our offensive continues and we have counted up to the present 450 Bavarian prisoners. We captured 16 machine guns, with their teams, and three guns. Our opponents left 1000 men on the battlefield.

At Orsova the situation is unchanged, as is also the case on the Danube and in Dobruja.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

We made a further advance this morning northeast of Lesboeu and captured another trench. The Germans shelled heavily various parts of our front.

South of the Ancre and elsewhere, beyond intermittent shelling and trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report.

West of the Somme, despite a strong adverse wind, much useful reconnaissance work was done by our aeroplanes. One machine is missing.

Prisoners taken in yesterday's operations northeast of Lesboeu were two officers and 139 of other rank, says the official statement of yesterday on operations along the western front. During the night there was nothing to report.

Sunday—The British official statement from headquarters in France issued last night reads:

This morning we carried out successfully a local operation northeast of Lesboeu, whereby we captured several important enemy trenches. Our artillery bombardment was very effective, and the Germans, when driven from their position, were captured by our rifle fire. We took prisoner two officers and 61 other men.

During the day the Germans shelled the neighborhood of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Marincourt. Our own artillery was active against the enemy front in the Messines, Armentières, Guinchy, Hohenzollern and Gommecourt areas.

Saturday afternoon's official statement says:

The German artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Lesboeu. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

Struma front: The enemy advanced troops attempted to seize Ormanli, but after artillery preparation we successfully drove them back.

Unfavorable weather seriously interfered with operations during the past week.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday says: On the Somme front we made some progress in the regions of Sailly-Saillisel and Blaches and took some prisoners.

North of Verdun artillery fighting continued without any infantry action.

There was nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The bulletin issued by the War office last night reads:

South of the Somme, after a violent bombardment the Germans at 3 o'clock in the afternoon attacked our positions north and south of la Maisonnette, using liquid fire. Our barrage and machine-gun fire broke the attacks and threw the Germans back into the original trenches.

North of Verdun artillery fighting continued lively in the Hautmont-Douaumont sector; there was no infantry action.

On the remainder of the front the day was calm.

Sunday—The statement issued Saturday night says:

Apart from an artillery battle, which continues with great violence, in the Douaumont region, there is no important event on the whole front to report.

The persistent unfavorable weather hampers operations.

Saturday afternoon's statement follows:

On the Somme front there was an intermittent cannonade.

North of Verdun the artillery struggle continues violent in the region of Douaumont. Our troops brilliantly captured by a hand grenade attack a quarry which has been organized by the Germans northeast of Douaumont.

Macedonian front: Everywhere else the night was calm.

Unfavorable weather continues and there is nothing to report beyond violent cannonades in the region of the Tchernia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Successful reconnaissance have taken place on the River Slavok, a tributary of the Stokhod (Volhynia) in the region of the village of Sitovichi and the village of Rudka-Mirynskia (19 miles east of Kovel) and also in the region of Belick. Along the rest of the front artillery duels and hand grenade fighting is proceeding.

On the Rumanian front, in Transylvania, the Austro-Germans, who had assumed the offensive in the region of Negri, south of Dorna Watra, were repulsed by our fire.

In the valley of the River Uz (Ural valley) Rumanian troops assumed the offensive and repulsed their opponents, capturing 10 officers and 900 men.

In the Buzeu valley the Rumanians, as a result of a successful attack, captured Goluto-Gerelei mountain.

North of Rumanian Kimpungu our allies captured the village of Livechi, taking 300 German prisoners, five machine guns and two bomb mortars.

In the Alt valley the Rumanians

made an advance of 10 versts to the north of Salatrak.

The Austro-Germans, who penetrated with their advance guards to Tirgujiulj in the Jiu valley, were defeated by Rumanian troops. Here the Rumanians took 900 Bavarian prisoners, two mountain howitzer batteries and 11 machine guns.

In Dobruja there was no change during Oct. 28.

Caucasian front: West of Soudbulgaka, our troops captured two Turkish convoys.

In the direction of Hamadan at daybreak on Oct. 28 considerable Turkish forces assumed the offensive. After a fierce battle the enemy advance was arrested.

South of the Akhmd-Ahadud line, in the direction of Burudjird, the Kurds were driven back as far as the village of Tabia.

Sunday—The official statement issued yesterday is as follows:

Western (Russian) front—On the whole front reconnaissance and an exchange of fire are taking place.

On both banks of the River Bystritsa, in the region of Dorna Watra, the Austro-Germans, supported by their artillery, launched a series of fierce attacks, compelling our advanced posts to abandon two heights.

The attacks of the Austro-Germans south of this region were without success.

Caucasian front—No events of importance have occurred.

Rumanian—Transylvanian front—Near Bran Pass and in the Tirgujiulj and Jiu valleys, fierce enemy attacks continue.

Dobruja—No events of importance occurred during Oct. 27.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official communiqué states that the Italians have captured Sano village south of the depression between Loppio and Mori. Southeast of Nova village they have also advanced 300 yards.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The official statement from Serbian headquarters issued yesterday reads:

Yesterday there was fighting of moderate intensity favorable to us along the whole front. We captured some enemy trenches, one trench mortar and prisoners.

An earlier Serb communiqué states the Serbs took enemy trenches on Thursday, capturing three officers and 70 men and one machine gun.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Monday)—Yesterday's war office statement says:

South of Lake Presba there have been minor engagements between reconnoitering detachments. West of the Monastir-Florina railway there was lively artillery activity. In the bend of the Tchernia we repulsed some Serbian attacks.

On both sides of the Vardar there was sporadic artillery activity. There has been calm along the Aegean and Black sea coasts.

Dobruja: The pursuit of the Russo-Rumanians continues. Our opponents everywhere are retreating toward the bridges and pontoons near Hirsova, Braila, Isakcha and Tulitcha. The bridge near Hirsova has been destroyed.

During the course of the last two days we took more than 800 prisoners and captured seven guns and five ammunition wagons, amounting to a park, and many other wagons.

Along the Danube there has been rifle firing at some places. We occupied one of the islands east of Silistria.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official statement from Austrian headquarters issued yesterday says:

Eastern theater: Army front of Archduke Charles Francis—West of Orsova we made a surprise attack and captured the heights dominating the place.

On the Transylvanian eastern front nothing occurred.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: West of Lutsk and the Stokhod there was violent artillery fire. An infantry attack attempted by the Russians near Szelow was frustrated at the outset.

Italian theater: On the coastal front the Austrian artillery fire and mine throwing activity increased in strength and extent. East of Gorizia reconnoitered before our positions. In the Tiroli the Italian artillery fire increased.

Southeastern theater: The situation in Albania is unchanged.

Sunday—The statement issued yesterday says:

At the Hungarian eastern front Rumanian counter-attacks were repulsed. East of Dorna Watra we penetrated enemy positions on a front of four kilometers, capturing eight officers, 514 men and two machine guns. The enemy attempts to recapture the heights failed.

Italian theater: On the southern wing, coast district, artillery and mine fighting continues. Enemy infantry advancing along the Oppachasella road were quickly forced to withdraw by our fire. In the Tyrol the enemy artillery fire increased at some points.

Southeastern theater: There is nothing new.

ST. LOUIS GETS BOTH EVENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—This city was selected for the national florists' convention and the national flower show for 1918, by the national flower show committee appointed to select a city for the two 1918 events. It is the first time that both have been awarded to a single city. The date is April 6 to 15.

BROTHERHOOD LEADER SPEAKS

CLEVELAND, O.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, left for Chicago today, where he will start a speaking tour through Illinois and Indiana in the interests of President Wilson.

COOPERATION IN BUYING PLAN OF MOTHERS' CLUBS

Movement Initiated Last Year in Roxbury to Be Tried Out in Other Districts

Convinced that a practical saving is to be made in community buying the Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Roxbury School Center has entered upon the second year of its experimentation of the subject, centering attention on the purchase of clothing and household furnishings that do not require the exercise of individual taste.

Similar clubs in Dorchester, Charlestown, South and East Boston have joined the work this year, working as separate units.

The Roxbury club initiated the idea last year. Results were not as satisfactory as hoped for. One of the difficulties lies in the necessity of buying in comparatively small quantities, housewives not having the money to invest that the business man has, and being of an unventuresome nature, while small incomes and immediate needs act as a deterrent in many directions.

The greatest present need is said by Miss Mary S. Keene, assistant manager of the Roxbury School Center to be the determination of the women themselves to work the thing out.

Goods were studied last year. Experiments were made with neighborhood grocers, grocers in other parts of the city, wholesale dealers, producers and so on. Much valuable data was secured as a basis for further consideration and work but no definite conclusions reached. For this year it was decided to specialize in manufactured articles. The first experiment was made with knitted underwear.

Mrs. Annie E. Way, chairman of the committee on cooperative buying, for the Roxbury Club, and Miss Keene made personal visits to factories in the eastern part of the state. Not much progress was made until they met a manager, a woman, who took a sympathetic view and went out of her way to assist them in working out their problem.

As a rule manufacturers prefer to dispose of their "seconds" and other surplus products in bulk. This manager made it possible to buy in a smaller quantity. Accordingly 100 garments were ordered. Although accounted "seconds" by the manufacturer they were practically perfect but were bought for half price and less. The factory puts out some of the highest grade goods of its kind in the United States.

Stockings are to be studied in a similar way shortly. Then will come towels, apron material, goods for morning work dresses for the housewife, and so on.

What all this work will lead to is not clearly seen at this time but Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of the Department for the Extended Use of School Buildings in Boston, is in hopes that it will develop into an organization for cooperative buying in Boston and be the beginning of a cooperative movement similar to that which is in operation in England.

FEW DISCHARGES FROM THE SERVICE SEEM PROBABLE

General Pearson Says Government Intends to Retain Hold on Militiamen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, was found at the Willard on Sunday night by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. When asked if he had read the recent speech of Senator Lodge, he said:

"Yes, I have read it, and I must observe now the rule I have steadfastly maintained since leaving the Cabinet, not to be interviewed. I have often been asked questions and have as often refused to allow anything to come from me on any political subject. I shall keep my record clear in that respect till Election Day."

Consistent with this attitude, Mr. Garrison refused to affirm or deny the statements in the letter of the Tufts College professor read by Senator Lodge.

Apart from anything Mr. Garrison might say on the subject, if he should ever explain what he knows of the transactions at the White House when the Lusitania notes were being prepared, it is a matter of common knowledge that at the time Mr. Bryan left the Cabinet Mr. Garrison was understood to be on the point of resigning because of the pacific character of the Administration's attitude toward Germany.

It is regarded here among those familiar with the events during the days immediately preceding Mr. Bryan's resignation that if the statement credited to Mr. Breckinridge is true the situation it reveals was completely covered in the explanations offered by the officials concerned.

Concerning the episode of Secretary Bryan's interview with Ambassador Dumba, when immediately following it reports were published in Vienna and Berlin that the President's note in the Lusitania case was not to be taken seriously, Mr. Bryan gave the following recital of the case, which was published at the time:

"I reported to the President the conversation which I had with Ambassador Dumba and received his approval of what I had said."

"When we learned the conversation had been misinterpreted in Berlin, I brought the matter to the attention of Ambassador Dumba, and secured from him a statement certifying to the correctness of the report of the conversation that I had made to the President."

Ambassador Dumba's statement was sent to our Embassy at Berlin, and Ambassador Dumba also telegraphed the German Government, affirming the correctness of my report of the interview, and denying the construction that had been placed upon it. These are the facts in the case."

No Statement Issued

There Is No Indication of Discussion by Mr. Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From sources close to President Wilson, it was learned today that he had issued no statement in reply to the charge that he had withdrawn a postscript nullifying the force of his second Lusitania note, only after threats of resignation from Cabinet members. There is no indication that any statement will be forthcoming from him on this subject.

LUSITANIA NOTE CHARGE IS MET BY MEN NAMED

(Continued from page one)

of the Cabinet had threatened to resign.

Mr. Breckinridge's telegram is from San Mateo, Cal., and is as follows: "Anyone who quoted me to Senator Lodge, as represented in your telegram as quoted, is a scoundrel. No member of President Wilson's Cabinet ever threatened him on any subject. The malice that would seek for partisan advantage to emasculate the potency of an important act of one's Government in a vital international affair by the mongering of backstairs gossip is beneath contempt."

"HENRY C. BRECKINRIDGE." Copies of Mr. Breckinridge's reply were sent to Dr. Bailey and to Senator Lodge. Dr. Bailey pointed out that Mr. Breckinridge had made no denial of the truth of his letter, particularly with reference to the secret addition of the postscript by President Wilson, or that both he (Breckinridge) and Secretary of War Garrison had seen this postscript.

Senator Lodge stated that if he had anything further to say upon the matter he would do so at the Republican rally in Fitchburg, Mass., this evening. Dr. Bailey insisted that what he had written was "a fair and not at all exaggerated" story of what Mr. Breckinridge had told him. He said he was introduced to Mr. Breckinridge on the train. He had never seen the gentleman before, he said, but finding they were occupying compartments in the same sleeping car, naturally conversed considerably with him on the way East. This talk on politics did not occur until the second day after they left San Francisco, after an acquaintance of about 36 hours, and the Tufts professor asserts that what he had stated in his letter to Grafton D. Cushing and read by Senator Lodge at a rally in Brockton last week was the truth.

Another member of the Cabinet denounced as false the statement of Senator Lodge. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, sent the following telegram to Democratic headquarters: "I have received a telegram reporting what Senator Lodge said at Brockton, Mass. Of course this is a fabrication pure and simple. The President would have been incapable of conceiving such a crooked course. I never heard of such a postscript and did not then threaten and have at no other time threatened to resign."

Mr. Garrison Silent

Former War Secretary Refuses to Deny or Affirm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Fine Upholstered Furniture

SPECIALY PRICED

Solid Mahogany Cane Paneled Davenport and Chairs

89.00 52.50

Solid Mahogany and Case Davenport, 76 inches long, with cushion seat, bolger and pillow, in a choice of high grade upholstery or blue velvet.

Webster Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.



Little folks' serge dresses

Serge sailor suits, \$5. Worsted embroidered smock and plaid trimmed serge dresses begin at \$5.95. Trouser suits of gray flannel, \$2.50.

"Fauntleroy" trouser suits of velvet and velveteen and velveteen flannel, \$5. Slips, 2 to 6 yrs. in all of these things.

Little circular cut corduroy coats, \$10. Brown, navy, Burgundy and black imported corduroy. Hats made of the same corduroy, \$3.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Third Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

New folding cribs for apartment babies, \$10

Can be kept under a bed in the daytime.

The babies' shoe shop

Soft sole booties, begin at 50c (right and left).

Never slip shoes begin at \$1 (grade widths).

Guardian shoes begin at \$2.25. Comfy felt slippers begin at \$1. Leggings, \$1.25 to \$4, according to material and size.

GREEN PETITION FOR INTERVENTION GIVEN A HEARING

(Continued from page

LIVELY WEEK IS PLANNED TO END THE CAMPAIGN

Republican and Democratic Leaders to Hold Rallies in All Parts of the State During the Remaining Days of Contest

Both Republican and Democratic state committees are planning to utilize every opportunity to be heard during the eight remaining days of the campaign. Governor McCall is to resume stumpng for the Republicans tomorrow night, and later in the week former Governor Walsh will lead the Democratic hosts.

Tonight's schedule for the Republicans, aside from the hundreds of minor local rallies, include the following:

Fitchburg—Senator Lodge and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Lawrence—Congressman Joseph Walsh, Charles Sumner Bird, C. Neal Barney.

Medford—Congressman Dallinger, Congressman Treadway, Gratton D. Cushing.

Stoneham—Congressman Dallinger, Arthur Black, A. Langtry.

Cambridge—Congressman Ira A. Hersey of Maine, John N. Cole, Capt. John Boardman Jr. and Congressman Dallinger.

Uxbridge—Col. Samuel E. Winslow, William A. L. Bazeley and E. Mark Sullivan.

Brookville—Col. Henry L. Kincaide and Charles L. Burrill.

Franklin—Congressman W. H. Carter, Channing H. Cox, John H. Cogswell.

Tonight Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, John P. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, Judge Thomas P. Riley and the rest of the Democratic state ticket, will speak at rallies in Revere, Everett, Melrose, Malden, Stoughton, Randolph, Canton, Quincy, Dedham, East Milton, Norwood and Walpole. Mr. Fitzgerald will tour Cape Cod from Provincetown to Plymouth today. Congressman Olney will tour the fourteenth district.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky will arrive here Friday for a meeting at Faneuil Hall at noon. Irvin S. Cobb is among the speakers booked for the rallies late in the week. Thursday, Friday and Saturday numerous Democratic leaders, in automobiles, will tour Western Massachusetts, the object being to speak in 40 cities and towns.

Mr. Fitzgerald in an address at the Brockton Public Forum Sunday advocated the adoption of a system of non-contributory age pensions similar to that in force in Europe, but worked over and adapted to American conditions.

Mr. Mansfield has issued a statement in which he asks Governor McCall to debate the issues of the campaign with him, to exchange speaking dates with him so that Governor McCall will address the Democratic and Mr. Mansfield the Republican audiences, or, failing both of these, to answer nine questions which he propounds to the Governor. He asks what the Governor has to say to the charge that he broke his pledge to the consumers and producers of milk, what his attitude is toward the eight-hour day and the Adamson law, where he stands on the six-cent fare on street railways, the proposed election of public service commissioners, the four workers' eight-hour bill, the lobby, the charge that the Governor interfered with legislation on the milk bill, the Governor's action while a Congressman on the dollar-a-day pension bill for old soldiers and regarding an investigation concerning high cost of living.

Replying to charges of Alvan T. Fuller, independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, Congressman Ernest W. Roberts says in a public letter:

"I deplore the present method of appropriating public money and stand squarely with Charles Evans Hughes for the adoption of a budget system and an enlargement of the powers of the executive so he can rid appropriation bills of all pork or other vicious provisions without vetoing the whole measure."

Mr. Roberts also cites an indorsement for reelection by Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican leader of the National House of Representatives.

Announcement has been made by the Fuller campaigners that former Governor Walsh has added his indorsement to those already given by Democratic, Progressive and Republican leaders to Mr. Fuller's independent candidacy.

Matthew Hale has issued a statement urging Progressives to vote for Chester R. Lawrence, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, on the ground that the Republican party has repudiated one of its promises to the Progressive party, namely, to support the bill for an eight-hour day for toy workers in paper mills.

CANADA MUNITIONS ORDERS
VANCOUVER, B. C.—A statement has been given out by the Imperial munitions board to the effect that orders for munitions had been placed in Canada since the beginning of the war to the amount of \$550,000,000. Since January last, up to the present time, orders to the amount of \$185,000,000 have been received, says the Daily Province. Recently the board has been instructed to place additional contracts for munitions to the value of \$60,000,000.

LARGE PROFIT IN PRUNE CROP
PORTLAND, Ore.—The prune growers of Dundee have just finished harvesting the most profitable crop in the history of the industry at this place, says an Oregonian special. Other crops have been as heavy, but never before has the price been so high when the yield was good.

FRITZ KREISLER IN FIRST BOSTON SUNDAY RECITAL

Fritz Kreisler in first Boston recital, Symphony Hall, afternoon of Oct. 29. The program: Concerto No. 1 in A minor, Bach; concerto in E minor, Conus; Preghiera, Martini; Tambourin, e major, Leclair; "Aubade Provençale," Couperin; minuet, Porpora; caprice, A minor, Wieniawski; romance in E flat, Kreisler; ballet music from "Rosamunde," Schubert; Kreisler; the Slavonic dances, G minor, E minor, G major, Dvorak-Kreisler.

Tell an artist that his paintings are sweet and pretty and you will, at the very least, run the risk of getting yourself disliked. To a painter man these two adjectives are anathema. To him they indicate the sort whose art is on the surface only, who stir, but do not move; whose works are liked, but not well enough to sell. Therefore the "sweetness and light" of Matthew Arnold remain things to be shunned, for they lead into unprofitable paths.

When Fritz Kreisler plays, however, the sweetness of the tone and the prettiness of the tune are things to be emphasized, for it is part of his art that they should be there. With him, sweetness and light receive a true exposition, for they are set forth at their true value, that is, with a deep, underlying current of joy. This note of joy must, of course, be present in all great art, but particularly in music, for it is the unifying factor that draws a many-minded audience on to a common plane of appreciation.

This was illustrated when Mr. Kreisler gave his first recital of the season in Symphony Hall on Sunday. The management had to put out signs saying there was no further accommodation of any sort in the building, for every available corner in the auditorium was filled some time before the hour for the recital. A heterogeneous audience of this sort ordinarily would not be expected to like a Bach Concerto so well as a Couperin tune. As Mr. Kreisler played the Concerto in A minor, however, such was his artistry that many people all of a sudden decided that they liked Bach after all. So in the lighter pieces of tuneful sort, which made up a large part of the program, it was only the note of joy that made them acceptable both to the sophisticated and the unlearned, the professional and the amateur, the critic and the grocer boy.

This same note of joy transmuted the melancholy of the dolorous Dvorak into at least a cheerful hope and replaced sentimentality with sentiment. Incidentally, it added whatever of value the Conus Concerto, played for the first time in Boston, may have. Its commonplace themes, its futile and barren invention and its shallow brilliance, are hardly worth the talents of Mr. Kreisler. It is, perhaps, a sufficient commentary on the audience to note that this number was received with less enthusiasm than any other. Mr. Kreisler was gracious in adding to his program. He will give his second recital on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 26.

KRAFT PAPER USED FOR MANY PURPOSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—About nine-tenths of all the paper which we use is made from wood, according to a bulletin by the United States forest service. Besides the detailed investigations of the methods of making newsprint paper, and of the production of paper from woods hitherto unused for that purpose, which have been conducted, kraft paper, which compares favorably with the best on the market, has been produced experimentally at the forest products laboratory from longleaf pine mill waste. This kraft paper is brown in color and is very much stronger than ordinary papers. It is used for a variety of purposes, and, cut into strips, is spun or twisted into thread which is then woven into bags, matting, suitcases and wall covering, similar to burlap, and furniture closely resembling that made from reeds, as well as other articles of common use.

AMERICANS CONTROL NICARAGUA REVENUE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Americans are taking over the management of all the internal revenues of Nicaragua.

A dispatch from Managua Oct. 1 said it was reported among bankers, to whom the Nicaraguan Government was indebted, had notified Nicaragua that it must liquidate. The dispatch added that it was also reported the United States Government was considering the rehabilitation of Nicaragua's finances by adding \$2,000,000 to the \$2,000,000 due on the canal treaty concession, thus forming a fund to guarantee an issue of 5,000,000 cordobas (a cordoba is equivalent to \$1 American gold) with which to pay all debts.

Direct Ward Service Begun

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—The Ward Line steamer Jalisco arrived here Sunday, inaugurating a direct service between New York and Central American ports.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8. Copley-Jewett Players in "Jim the Penman," 8:15.
Hollis—Herbert Tree in "Henry VIII," by Shakespeare, 7:45.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Park Square—"The House of Glass," melodrama, 8:15.
Plymouth—Miss Marie Tempest in "A Lady's Name," comedy, 8:15.
Shubert—"Her Soldier Boy," musical comedy, 8:10.
Tremont—Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan," character comedy, 8:15.
Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Hollis, 1:45; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley.

BOY SCOUT LEADER EXPLAINS LABOR QUESTION SPEECH

Charles C. Jackson Says He Is With Unions in Lawful Efforts to Improve Conditions

Following the action of the executive board of the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, in passing a resolution yesterday urging workmen to restrain their anger from continuing their membership in the Boy Scouts regiments, as a result of an address dealing with the labor situation made by Charles C. Jackson, president of the Greater Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, last week, Mr. Jackson today gave out a statement in which he asserts:

"I am with and for labor unions in their lawful efforts to improve labor conditions and elevate the standards of living in our community."

Mr. Jackson says: "What I intended to convey by my remarks about the Adamson law was that the interests of the whole community should have been kept in mind, and should have been consulted. The dispute was not submitted to arbitration and the legislators took no time or pains to investigate or discuss the merits of the question in the light of the interests of the whole community. The men whose wages were raised were nearly the most highly paid men in the country and the great mass of the railroad employees were not benefited at all."

"Besides this injustice, you and I and all of the rest of the community will undoubtedly be compelled to pay more for our transportation to enable the railroads to earn the money to make the extra payment to this highly paid little group. My chief point was that we, as a community, were responsible for this injury, because we had never taken sufficient pains to sympathize with and encourage our legislators. If we had shown them sympathy and encouragement they would not have neglected our interests."

He added: "I used the Adamson Law as the latest example of forgetfulness of the public by Congress. We all ought to take more trouble to make our legislators know that we are watching them and are ready to support them. We are suspicious of them and never praise them. We are too occupied with business."

"In order to help make the next generation better than we, we must carefully scrutinize our own defects and take special pains to free the boys from these defects of ours which we think most serious."

"Now we think we can make our boys see the need of trying to do their own share in helping along the whole community—just as they are helping along their troops and their athletic teams. We lead them to see the need of their help to the community before they become men and get buried in business and too much occupied to think of the community."

INLAND WATERWAY LEAGUE TO ASK AID OF CONGRESS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Advocating an intercoastal canal, from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, based on a depth of not less than 9 feet and a bottom width of not less than 100 feet, the twelfth annual convention of the Interstate Inland Waterway League of Louisiana and Texas concluded its meeting at Lake Charles, La., on Sunday. The league is organized to convene again in 1917 at Corpus Christi, Tex., says the Times Picayune. Urging citizens and business interests along the completed sections to make use of the canal to the fullest extent possible with the present depth, in order that tonnage statistics may be available when the league asks congressional aid, the league unanimously adopted its platform.

In view of the actual utilization of the completed sections being such an important factor to the completion of the project as a whole, Louisiana and Texas congressmen will be especially urged to work for the speedy completion of the sections between New Orleans and Morgan City, and between the Sabine and Houston and Galveston on a depth of nine feet, and 100 feet bottom width. The committee on resolutions submitted that tonnage statistics already presented and available relative to these sections show in a more convincing manner than could otherwise be made, the advantages and necessity for the nine-foot project, as against an inadequate depth and width over which heavy commodities cannot be profitably moved. The committee recommended that the congressmen labor for the early construction of the Corpus Christi-Brownsville section along the route approved by United States army engineers.

BOYS TO BE GIVEN AID IN SHEEP RAISING

TORONTO, Ont.—A plan for popularizing sheep raising in counties is being promoted by the agricultural department, says the Globe. The plan is to take five counties, the names of which have not been selected yet, and applications will be received from each of these counties from the farmers' sons and others who have taken one of the short courses under district representatives.

In each county a competition will be held in sheep judging, and the boy who makes the best record and whose father is not now raising sheep, and who conforms to the conditions, will be given a flock of six ewes. He has to agree to keep records of the cost and other things.

SONATAS HOLD FIRST PLACE IN PIANIST'S RECITAL

Ossip Gabrilowitsch in piano recital—Jordan hall, afternoon of Oct. 28, 1916. The program: Sonata, op. 31, No. 3, E flat major, Beethoven; sonata in G minor, op. 22, Schumann; nocturne in E minor, op. posth., etude, F major, op. 10, No. 8, and valse in A flat major, Chopin; "Jeu d'eau," Ravel; "Clair de lune" and "L'isle Joyeuse," Debussy.

Two kinds of listeners may be said to exist: Those who like music for the sound, and those who tolerate the sound for the sake of the idea it conveys. And correspondingly there may be said to be two kinds of interpreters: Those who perform for the ear and those who perform for the understanding. There may be said, further, to exist two kinds of composers. The one kind, whose work is especially heard at music festivals, in opera houses and in orchestral concert halls, but is also heard not a little at chamber music concerts and even at recitals, are masters at organizing sonorities. The other kind, who express themselves most often through the song, the piano piece and the string quartet and its derived forms, aim to say something important, yet with as much economy of sound as possible.

Not that any particular listener, interpreter or composer, either, is always one of these two things or the other; but temperamentally, at least, the classification probably holds true. And an example of the interpreter who speaks his purposes with small noise and with profound effect is Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist. A clear thinker and an artist of poised as well as poetic disposition, he puts people on a high plane of idealism, but lets them see their ideals in relation to the facts of the world. He makes music something by which they may know their surroundings better and may master them more effectively. He gives a Beethoven sonata and a Chopin study a footing on the earth with the very tasks by which men and women get their living.

It is a homely, talking quality in his playing that gives listeners the notion that they have quite taken in all this artist has to tell them, and that gives them the desire to hear him in everything they have ever heard other pianists play and a few more things besides. If technical analysis explained the situation at all, it might be noted that the tone is of rare purity, that the phrasing is of extraordinary delicacy, and that the shading is exquisitely graded. But these qualities seem always to belong to the performer's view of recital amenities, of platform manners, as it were, and never to any scheme of ear-pleasing.

CHIPS STUDIED AS SUPPLY IN PAPER-MAKING

MADISON, Wis.—Owing to the growing scarcity in Wisconsin of wood suitable for making paper pulp, the forest products laboratory has just completed a study into the methods of barking, chipping, screening and baling of chips. Laboratory tests show that certain western woods are admirably adapted for manufacture into pulp and negotiations are now under way between paper companies in Wisconsin and western railroads with a view to securing freight rates on railroad shipments of chips to Wisconsin. It is estimated that some of these western woods can be cut into chips which when dried and baled, can be delivered to the mills in Wisconsin at a very small advance over the cost of chips made from local timbers. Since there is a market for more than 300,000 cords of wood annually in Wisconsin, an attempt to utilize western species appears worthy of consideration in order to hold the supply of wood for our American paper mills on American soil.

JUBILEE PLANS AT WAXAHACHIE

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans are going forward for the entertainment of the jubilee meeting of the central Texas conference in Waxahachie Nov. 15, says a News special. Between 400 and 550 ministers and lay delegates are expected and these will be entertained in the homes of the city. The chamber of commerce has appointed a committee to work with a church committee in securing homes. The Rev. J. J. Mussett, the only living member of the first conference, which was organized in Waxahachie 50 years ago, will preach the opening sermon on Wednesday night, Nov. 15.

NEW DOYLESTOWN TROLLEY PROPOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A Ledger special from Doylestown says: Speaking before the Borough Council, Louis A. Kellich, of Philadelphia, an engineer, announced that the proposed trolley line from Doylestown to Perkasie would be constructed and that the line will eventually connect Doylestown with Harrisburg. Councilmen Watson, Swartley and Clymer have been appointed a committee to aid in bringing about this new transportation link, for which a franchise has been granted in this borough.

LAWRENCE, KAN., TO RUN WATER PLANT

TOPEKA, Kan.—A decision by the supreme court legalizing the issue of \$175,000 voted by Lawrence for the purchase of the water plant from a private corporation means that the city will take possession of the plant by Nov. 1, says the Capital. A large part of the \$175,000 bonds will be taken up in Lawrence.

Royal Record Made by 'Royal Cord' Tires

San Francisco to San Francisco, via New York, in 10 days, 21 hours and 4 minutes, with no tire trouble whatever!

Nearly 7,000 miles of perfect tire service—that is one of the reasons why the Hudson Super Six came through with the recent world's-record run from San Francisco to New York, and back to San Francisco, in better than average railroad time.

No tire has ever been able to do this before.

Because 'Royal Cord' Tires can stand up under the terrific strain of such a run, they will stand up under any possible strain of ordinary road conditions.

They are your tires.

United States Tire Company



DEMAND FOR SMALL COINS IS WIDESPREAD

United States Mints Working Overtime to Meet the Call for Nickels and Dimes

DENVER, Col.—Out of the East comes the cry, "We want more pennies and nickels and dimes." Out of the North and the South it rises also. And in the West it has become a wall, writes a contributor to the Times. So F. J. H. Engelen, director of all government places of making money, has visited Denver to try to relieve the shortage of small change.

Sixteen hours a day they are working in the Denver mint and shoveling out sacks of the small stuff in haste, shipping it away as fast as it comes through the big presses and is weighed. In San Francisco they are working 24 hours a day for the first time in that mint's history. The same in Philadelphia, where 190 men have been added to the force, and still the demand cannot be supplied.

So strenuous has become the cry for small coins, arising from banks and other financial institutions over all the country, that the director, in his new position barely six weeks, is kept jumping.

"It's the result of folks spending more," said Mr. v. c. Engelen, who already has won fame because of his investigations of farm and farm loan conditions in Europe. "Money is withdrawn from banks and being put into circulation. When people begin spending the demand grows. And proof that this exigency arises out of a greater era of spending is found in the fact that very little of the small coins are coming back for remelting. There is the same volume of currency out as always, and still the demand grows."

MASONS CHOOSE CEDER RAPIDS
CEDER RAPIDS, Iowa—Cedar Rapids was chosen as the meeting place for both the grand council and grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons which closed their 1916 session at Waterloo recently, says the Gazette. The time of the meeting is fixed for the second week in October, 1917.

DRESS REFORM URGED AMONG SCHOOLGIRLS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That they can't keep up with the styles is the reason many girls of Kansas City are giving for nonattendance in the high schools. The problem has elicited the attention of the Council of Women's Clubs, says the Times. At a meeting recently at the Girls Hotel, Eighteenth street and Jefferson avenue, plans were made to institute a dress reform among schoolgirls. Mrs. E. E. Steele is chairman of a committee of the council that will appear before the board of education to present the problem of a dress reform. If necessary, an educational campaign will be carried on among the parents of the girls.

"We are determined that there shall be a change," one of the council said. "The girls seem to think more of attracting attention than of devoting their time to school work. Many of the poorer girls will not attend because of the comparison between their clothes and those worn by more fortunate girls."

"One girl of a high school age, when asked why she did not attend high school, replied that she would not go unless she could wear silk stockings, and her parents could not buy them for her."

"It is just such cases as this that have brought on our campaign. We are going to see that the girls of the Kansas City high schools dress within reason and get away from this 'low neck, silk stocking, fluffy ruffle stage. They are going to schools for knowledge and not for display purposes.'"

MANGANESE DEPOSIT FOUND

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Commissioner John H. Page of the bureau of mines, manufactures and agriculture says that a valuable manganese deposit has been discovered near Mena, Polk county. The assay runs very high, and the deposit has an average width of 30 feet and an indeterminate depth, says the Gazette.

BULK SYSTEM WHEAT HANDLING

PORTLAND, Ore.—From \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year would be saved farmers of the state if they adopted

SPECIAL TRAINS TO TRADE CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Fourth National Foreign Trade convention will be held at the William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1917. The council states that a greater portion of the program will be given over to the give-and-take, question-and-answer form of group discussion so helpful in the past. Special trains will be run from New York, Chicago and other cities, and delegates on the Pacific coast already have joined in a movement to have a "Pacific coast foreign trade special" across the continent.

SCHOOLROOM ON WHEELS

CLEVELAND, O.—A school to teach the children of railway employees has been inaugurated by the Southern Pacific, says the Plain Dealer. A freight car has been fitted with benches and desks, and in this schoolroom, on wheels, children of section hands on the Los Angeles division are to be taught through the winter.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON FOOD FAIR
LAST WEEK 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
Cooking lectures by Mrs. Bradford daily at 3; Beckman's Illustrated Travel Talks; Teel and his Band, with Grace Hamlin and "The Spirit of '76." Illustrated Talks by C. F. Gammon, and by E. C. Greeley. Ladies' Party-Fair. Morning Tickets good any time 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. this week. Admission 25 cents.

JORDAN HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31 AT 8:15

RAYMOND HAVENS

PIANO RECITAL

CHOPIN PROGRAM

Tickets \$2.00 to \$5.00 on Sale at Symphony Hall

MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5 AT 2:30

America's Unrivalled Soprano

ALMA GLUCK

(Only Song Recital This Season)

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. On Sale, 1000 Seats at \$1.00.

JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 3 AT 8

PERCY GRAINGER

Australian Pianist-Composer

Only Boston Recital

Tickets, \$1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

Make the Morning Meal Delightful by using Lea & Perrins' Sauce at breakfast. The same qualities which make it incomparable on steaks and rarebits make many breakfast dishes a treat.

Lea & Perrins' SAUCE

The only original Worcestershire Sauce. Send postal for free kitchen hanger containing 100 new recipes.

LEA & PERRINS, Hubert Street, New York City

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The public is invited to attend the distribution of 30 prizes which the North End Garden Association offered for the best window boxes and gardens cultivated during the summer, and which are to be awarded Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. They will consist of pictures, books, plants, purses, knives, etc., and each of the 200 participants will be given a button bearing the name of the association. Men, as well as mothers, boys and girls, are included this year in the list of winners. The Social Service House classes and clubs have been organized under the direction of Miss Eva Crane and Miss Ann Eklund, and many volunteer teachers have been secured, including a group of Italians.

The boys' gymnasium classes and basketball schedule start this week at Roxbury Neighborhood House. Tomorrow evening the Hunnewell Club will have a party, and on Thursday evening the Women's Club will give an entertainment for the neighborhood people.

The Golden Knot Club, an organization of Syrian young men and women, will hold a costume party at Dennison House tomorrow night. A program of violin music has been planned for the neighborhood party Thursday night.

South End House starts regular activities tonight with a neighborhood reception. Clubs and classes will register tomorrow and Wednesday. Dorchester House starts its new schedule of work and recreation Wednesday.

Plans for the year will be announced by the heads of the religious, children's industrial and rescue departments at the quarterly conference tonight of the officers and employees of Morgan Memorial. The industrial classes, music classes and other children's activities start today with a registration of several hundred boys and girls.

The 'Good Will Club will hold its annual social at House of Good Will tomorrow night. Next Sunday afternoon an illustrated lecture will be given for the neighborhood people by Miss Ada M. Hartzwell, head resident.

A benefit performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac" will be given at Oran Hall Nov. 16 for Robert Gould Shaw House.

This year Cottage Place Neighborhood House and Ruggles Street Neighborhood House are going to cooperate in dramatics and Irish folk song work.

Classes in citizenship have been organized at the Civic Service House under the leadership of N. W. Edison and volunteers from Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, and from Emerson College of Oratory. Special attention is to be given to dramatics. Plays will be presented during the winter under the direction of Mrs. Bertha Papayan by the Shakespeare Dramatic Club, Excelsior Club, Salvini Dramatic Club and Thalia Club.

Next Sunday night at Elizabeth Peabody House the Disraeli Club will hold a public debate on the presidential election.

PENNSYLVANIA
MASONIC HOME
BUILDING BEGUN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The cornerstone of the Elizabethan Masonic Home was laid recently as the beginning of the group of three buildings which will constitute the \$100,000 Allegheny County Memorial Cottage, says The Public Ledger.

The cornerstone exercises were held in the presence of a large crowd, Philadelphia being well represented.

The participants assembled at Grand Lodge Hall and marched to the site of the new building, over the foundations of which had been built a platform. The exercises were conducted by Grand Master Louis A. Watres, of Scranton. Other Grand Lodge officers who took part were James B. Kraus, deputy grand master; John S. Sell, senior grand warden; Abraham M. Bettler, junior grand warden; William B. Hackenberg, grand treasurer; John A. Perry, grand secretary; Thomas H. Felton, senior grand deacon; John F. Laidlein, junior grand deacon; William H. Wren, Horace E. Campbell, grand stewards; George M. McCandless, grand marshal; J. Warner Hutchins, grand sword bearer; Frank G. Haxman, grand purveyor; William B. Joslyn, grand Tyler; Edgar A. Tonnies, George B. Orady, William L. Gorgas and J. Henry Williams, past grand masters; Cortlandt Whitehead, Gratton T. Reynolds, Joseph W. Miles, Maitland Alexander, grand chaplains.

The chief address was by James Isaac Buchanan, past master of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, of Pittsburgh, a member of the Supreme Council and thirty-third degree Mason. He reviewed the history of Masonry in Allegheny County from the time of William Pitt.

The buildings will be of Holmsburg granite with Indiana limestone trimmings, will have three stories and a basement and will contain 80 rooms.

COLLEGE PAPERS FEEL SHORTAGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Student publishers of papers at the University of Minnesota have been forced by the high cost of paper to raise prices to their subscribers. The Minnesota Magazine in its current issue announces an increase in price, and asks for cooperation in the effort to continue publication. Publishers of the Cooper, the Junior annual, also will be forced to obtain higher prices.

IRISH CRUSADE
FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—Under the auspices of the War-Time Council on Drink and National Efficiency, a big procession of women followed by a public meeting in Ormeau park recently took place in Belfast in furtherance of the crusade for prohibition during the war. Rallying at four points in the city, the procession, which included contingents of women students from the university, nurses, munition workers, members of the churches, Sunday school and day school teachers and scholars and the Belfast Girls' Club Union, marched from the City Hall to Ormeau park. The procession was so long that it occupied over an hour in passing a given point.

On arrival at the park the demonstrators were addressed from three platforms. Among the speakers were, the Bishop of Down, Mr. William Coote, M. P., and the Countess of Kilmorey. Lady Kilmorey said they were met to pass a resolution appealing for the prohibition of drink during the war. In Great Britain in one year alone the sum of £182,000,000 was spent in drink. It seemed a great waste to use food materials in that way, materials which, if utilized in the best way, would make millions of loaves of bread. As much as 36,000 tons of coal was used every week in the manufacture of drink which had kept men from regular attendance at work, and had seriously hampered the output of munitions. It had also delayed transport and congested the docks. No less than 500,000 people were employed in the making of strong drink, many of whom could be set free for more useful work. Under prohibition there would be more men, more money, more food, and more energy for the prosecution of the war. Surely it was not too much to ask the people of this country to do without strong drink at such a time of unparalleled stress and strain. Their soldiers out in the trenches were making untold sacrifices in order to protect the people at home. By giving up strong drink the people at home would appreciably shorten the war, and thereby save many lives. It would be a very small thing for those who were living comfortably here to give up a few drinks and so help in the prosecution of the war.

The Bishop of Down on rising to propose the resolution said that day marked the fact that there in their own city and in their own country the women had made the drink question their question. The great victory for temperance that was won in America derived its inspiration and enthusiasm which brought it to a successful issue from the women of America. So he hoped that in this country now that the women had taken up this great question there was in that fact the promise of a complete and final victory for the right over the wrong. Referring to the national call for economy, the Bishop asked why no word had been said of that method of saving, the giving up of drink. The reason was plain. It was because the voice of the nation had not yet been lifted so clear and loud and strong that they were forced to do away the drink traffic. Until the nation spoke with a united voice they would not get this reform through.

On the conclusion of the speeches, at a prearranged signal, the following resolution was put to the various sections of the meeting simultaneously and carried. That this meeting, representing tens of thousands of the women of Belfast and district, earnestly appeals to His Majesty's government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink during the war, and for six months thereafter, in order to prevent the criminal waste and inefficiency which delay victory, to hasten the coming of a righteous and lasting peace, and to safeguard the homes and children of the nation; and resolves that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the members of His Majesty's government and the Irish parliamentary representatives.

NEW SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
THE HAGUE, Holland—A new Socialist daily paper, entitled Le Socialiste Belge, is about to be published under the editorship of M. Camille Huysmans, the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau. The paper will be issued in French and Flemish, and will carry on the traditions and follow out the program of the People de Bruxelles, the organ of the Labor party, which stopped publication after the German invasion.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Registration at the University of Minnesota shows a gain of 11 per cent over last year, Registrar E. B. Pierce has determined. There are 5068 students in school, the largest number in the history of the university. The greatest gain is shown in the academic department, which has 243 students more than last year.

BOSTON SOCIAL CLUB
New officers of the Boston Social Club, comprised of members of the Boston Police department, are these: President, Edward J. White, Brighton; vice-presidents, William W. Dunn, Boylston street; James Colbert, Roxbury Crossing; and James G. Peters, Court square; chairman board of directors, John F. Kenney, police headquarters; chairman finance committee, Robert Ferris, Brighton.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Trials for the next play of the Radcliffe Idler Club are being held this week. It will be the Christmas Idler, "Rose of the Wind." On Sunday, Nov. 5, the graduate class of Radcliffe College will dine at Bertram Hall. Dean Bertha M. Boddy will be present.

BY OTHER EDITORS

A Tribute to Mr. Brandeis

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICTAYUNE
—No small part of the opposition to Louis D. Brandeis' confirmation as justice of the federal supreme court was inspired by his masterly conduct of the shipper's fight against the general rail rate advances sought by the railroads back in 1910. His analysis of the railway statistics presented in support of the advance, was thorough, and from the carriers' viewpoint merciless. When he declared, during the same rate contest, that by adopting better methods and introducing proper economies, American railways could "save a million dollars a day," he became at once the target of wayward wrath and ridicule. A few days ago, however, Ivy L. Lee, former assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, addressing a convention in Atlantic City, frankly admitted that Mr. Brandeis "has been a far better friend of the railroads than either he or they knew." The "million a day" economy declaration he put down as "a mere graphic estimate." "But it is," he added, "an astonishing fact—and more than a coincidence, that the railroad net operating income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was about \$308,600,000 more than it was for the preceding year, or about \$1,000,000 increase for each business day of the year—the first year in which the railway plant has been utilized to capacity since Mr. Brandeis made his estimate. The railroads have found that their capacity for handling traffic was greater than they had thought, and they have found it feasible to institute economies which they had considered impossible."

Seeing the Other Man's Side

MONTREAL STAR—The Ontario pilgrims who have been learning to know and love their fellow-Canadians of French origin, have displayed the proper patriotic spirit in taking the trouble to get personal knowledge of problems with which they must deal. If all Canadians knew each other personally, there would never arise any racial, religious or sectional issues. When we know a man, we want him to be happy in his own way.

The Negro in Business

NEW YORK EVENING POST—Announcement that the National Negro Business League has started a nationwide campaign to advertise Negro business enterprises, with a view to their better support by colored people, comes at a time when they are awakening to a consciousness of increasing economic importance. Since the days of emancipation, the bulk of the race has remained in the South under economic and social conditions which have changed but slowly. The accepted basis of society has kept in the hands of the white man storekeeping and the professions, confining the Negro to tenant farming and unskilled labor. Gradually, such schools as Tuskegee, Calhoun and a host of others have built up an ever-increasing body of men and women skilled in trades and trained to the use of initiative and independent thinking. Fully 20 years ago this force began breaking through the caste system in isolated cases, the process being stimulated by the league founded by Booker T. Washington some 15 years ago. The policy has been twofold, encouraging the individual pioneers by organization and educating the race out of the tradition that only the white man was qualified to engage in trade.

COLLECTION MADE OF
LIGHTING DEVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A collection of all the various illuminating devices used throughout the history of the world is now being prepared by Dr. Walter Hough, of the National Museum here, and will be placed on exhibition. Stowed away in large airtight cabinets in Dr. Hough's office is the complete record of man's development as shown by his lighting appliances from the days of the primitive camp fire to the present times. A part of the collection is already occupying three cases in the museum, where it attracts a great deal of attention among visitors.

MERGING OF TWO
CANADIAN BANKS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is officially announced that the Royal Bank of Canada will purchase the Quebec bank, says a Montreal special to The Province.

The directors of the banks have reached an agreement whereby for every three shares of Quebec bank stock, shareholders of the Quebec bank will receive one share of Royal bank stock and \$75 in cash. The Royal Bank of Canada is one of the strongest of the Canadian banks. On Aug. 31 its deposits exceeded \$190,000,000, and the purchase of the Quebec bank will further strengthen it. Three directors of the Quebec bank will be added to the board of the Royal Bank of Canada.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lieut. S. Marks) is to be the speaker before the Women's City Club at Pilgrim Hall tonight on "The Social Note in Modern Poetry." Tuesday afternoon an informal gathering will be held by the club, at which Mrs. Myra B. Lord will preside. At the Informal Club meeting, Nov. 6, Postmaster William F. Murray will speak on the Postoffice Department. Tuesday evening Robert W. Kelso, Secretary of the State Board of Charity, will speak at the second meeting of the civics course on the work of that Board. The second lecture by Dr. George Nasmith in the series on "Internationalism" will come Friday morning at 11 a. m.

SCOTTISH GARDEN
CITY FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WEMYSS, Scotland—The Earl of Wemyss recently presided at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a garden settlement at Longniddry, in connection with a scheme for establishing discharged soldiers on the land. The scheme has been evolved by the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association, which was formed in 1915 and of which the Earl is president.

The site selected by the association for the establishment of this settlement for soldiers is on the north side of the Edinburgh road, opposite the station of Longniddry. The present scheme provides for the building of blocks of small houses on about six acres of ground. The houses proposed will be of three sizes, having kitchen, scullery and other necessary accommodation, with the addition of one, two or three rooms. Some of the living rooms will be 15 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft., and others 18 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. Part of the ground is reserved for the erection of small workshops and a public washhouse, and at the west end of the garden city site is a public hall.

In laying the foundation stone of the garden city, the Earl of Wemyss said: The object of this association is not that of a charity. Nor is it our object to relieve the state of its obligations properly to maintain and provide for those who have been wounded, or who have fallen in the war; but just as those who have won the Victoria Cross or other distinctions may have had a bar added to their medal, so we hope and look forward to the fact that the provision of these houses may be a sort of added glory to the distinctions which they have won and deserved from their country.

The scheme is not a charity, and it is not a commercial undertaking. Nobody can make any profit out of it. Those who have given money to aid it and support it look for no return on their capital; at least no return that can be translated into pounds, shillings and pence. Their dividends will be in the success of the scheme and in the appreciation of the people who live in these houses and enjoy the life here. But there will be financial profit for anybody, and the scheme will be self-supporting. A sufficient rent will be charged to pay all expenses and rates and taxes. The rent will be an extremely low one, and therefore the houses here will be a real inducement and a real reward to soldiers who have earned and deserve them.

After Lady Wemyss had performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, Mrs. Parker, the sister of Earl Kinnear, laid the foundation stone of one of the Kinnear memorial cottages. The scheme, she said, was one which was thoroughly in accordance with Lord Kinnear's views in regard to the men who answered the call of the Empire. She knew that anything that would lead to the happiness of the Empire's men would be entirely his wish. The movement was the finest one that had been started. She hoped it would spread all over the British Isles.

APPEAL FOR CHEAPER
SUPPLIES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—An urgent appeal from a professor of the University of Poitiers, who is also president of a cooperative society for cheaper food and cheaper coal before winter sets in, has appeared in the columns of La Victoire. The appeal is made directly to M. Briand. The writer points to the fact that at such a time there are persons who are not above making profits, and very large profits, out of the needs of their fellow countrymen. That such is the case, he maintains, is proved by the prices charged for necessities in spite of the tariff laid down by the Government. The price of coal is a case in point. In February last the rate of taxation on imported coal at the various ports was fixed and made public in an official announcement. At La Rochelle \$1.85 per ton was the tax fixed on Cardiff coal. But as no penalties were laid down by the Government for excessive charges, this same coal has never been sold by any of the importers for less than \$1.05 per ton. Since 1914 everything, continues the Poitiers professor, with the exception of bread, which has only augmented in price at the rate of 16 per cent, has become extraordinarily and quite unnecessarily expensive. Meat has risen from 25 to 50 per cent; vegetables and potatoes from 150 to 250 per cent; dairy produce from 20 to 75 per cent; sugar in the provinces 100 per cent and 80 per cent in Paris; and coal nearly 200 per cent. When the poor have to pay at the rate of \$7.50 for a sack of coal containing 50 kilograms it is about time that some steps should be taken. We are told that M. Senat has a bill in his pocket dealing with the price of coal, but here we are in October and nothing is done. It is not wise to allow the "poll" to return to the trenches which threaten his home. M. Briand is the man to understand and deal with the situation, to overcome difficulties which may be raised in the Chamber of Deputies, and to satisfy all honest people in the country.

MILITIA VACANCIES FILLED
At a meeting of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry yesterday two vacancies among the officers in the supply company were filled. Capt. Henry H. Wheelock, quartermaster, was chosen captain and Albert M. Crockett second lieutenant. Lieut.-Col. Herbert W. Damon presided.

YEAR'S CELEBRATION BEGUN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The nationwide celebration of the quadricentennial of the Reformation by members of the Lutheran Church was inaugurated here Sunday by special services. The celebration will continue a year, and an effort will be made to raise a fund of \$10,000,000.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles H. Bailey, whose report of a conversation with former Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, relative to the negotiations of the Department of State with Germany over the "strict accountability note," has brought him and Mr. Breckinridge into national and international publicity, is a native of Boston. Graduating from Brown University and the Harvard Medical School, he then worked in New York City at St. Lukes Hospital and in the research laboratory of Columbia University, and then went west to Leland Stanford University, where he was assistant professor of pathology. Accepting a call to the Tufts Medical School, Boston, where he has just begun work as a pathologist, he was traveling east this summer, and en route, fell in with Mr. Breckinridge. Professor Bailey has published much literature relative to his specialty.

Henry Breckinridge, former assistant secretary of war of the United States, who is alleged by Prof. Charles H. Bailey of the Tufts Medical School, Boston, to have made disclosures to him concerning the correspondence between the Department of State and the German Foreign Office relative to German accountability for infringement of international law, is of an old Kentucky family famous in the history of that state and of the Democratic party in the South. He is a native of Chicago. Graduated from Princeton in 1901, he then studied law at the Harvard Law School. Turning to Kentucky and to the city of Lexington, long associated with his family, he began the practice of law. It was there that President Wilson found him, in April, 1913, and induced him to go to Washington and enter the War Department, where he remained until February, 1916. His interest in military affairs was keen while in Kentucky, and his choice for the post was no doubt due to that fact.

William Neville Martin, who has accepted the responsibility of forming a new Government for the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, will be Minister of Education as well as Premier of the Cabinet. He is a son of a Presbyterian minister, is a native of Norwich, Ont., and was brought up in the manse at Exeter, in the same province. After studying in good preparatory schools he went to Toronto University, where he was graduated with honors in the classics. After graduation he taught for awhile, and, in 1903, removed to Regina, where he studied and later practiced law. In 1908 he was sent to the national Legislature as member from Regina, and was returned in 1911. His ability and force of character have made him noticed for some time, and have insured ultimate prominence in provincial politics as a Liberal leader. The new Premier comes to a high place very early in life, comparatively speaking.

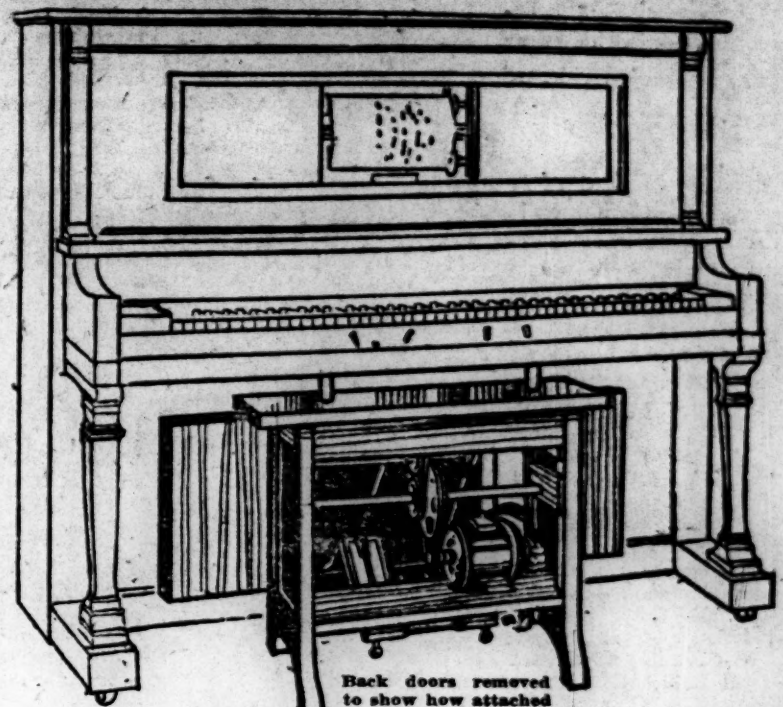
Albert Abraham Michelson, who has been added to the National Research Council, by presidential appointment, is professor of physics in the University of Chicago. He is a native of Strelino, Germany. His parents having settled in the United States, he was educated in the schools, and later found his way to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, where he was graduated in 1873, and became an instructor in physics and chemistry. Later he served for a time in the office of the Nautical Almanac, at Washington, and then he went to Europe and studied at the best universities of Germany and France. Returning to the United States with a doctor's degree, he taught, in turn, at the Case School in Cleveland, at Clark University and at the University of Chicago, where, since 1892, he has been the head of the department of physics. For his researches in connection with light, as well as for his general attainments, he has the highest honors from the societies of Europe and election to their membership. His supreme recognition came in 1907, when the sum of \$40,000 from the fund given by Nobel, the Swede, was awarded him, he being the second American so honored.

Professor Albert Frederick Pollard, M. A., F. R. Hist. Soc., Hon. Litt. D., Manchester, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and professor of English history in the University of London, who, in a recent lecture, expressed the opinion that, if the present rate of allied progress in the west continued, a total collapse of the German line in the west before Christmas would logically follow, is as keen a student of history in the making as of history already made. His name has appeared frequently in newspapers and magazines at the head of important articles on military and political developments. Professor Pollard perhaps has written more on historical subjects as any historian of his standing. Five hundred articles in the Dictionary of National Biography—the equivalent of a whole volume—are from his pen, and he also wrote five chapters in Volume II and one in Volume X of the Cambridge Modern History and about 50 articles in the tenth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He has also written many volumes on historical subjects, of which the latest are Volume VI in "The Political History of England," 1910; a "History of England for the Home University Library," 1912, and three volumes on "The Reign of Henry VIII From Contemporary Sources," 1913-14. Professor Pollard, who secured first class honors in Modern History at Oxford, in addition to other scholastic prizes, has held many important educational appointments, and was also president of the Historical Association 1912-15, and first Goldwin Smith lecturer at Cornell University.

Raymond Blaine Fosdick, who is to be the first instructor in the course of instruction to be given to police officers by Harvard University, spent the year 1913 in Europe in the study of police organization, being sent over by the Rockefeller Bureau of Social Hygiene. Much that he reported on his

THE HARCOURT
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(Patented January 17th, 1916)
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The Moto-Playo Bench plays any player-piano, your player-piano, regardless of name or make, by simply attaching to any ordinary electric light socket; consumes less current than one light in your room; made in polished woods to match your piano or surroundings.
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BENGALIS HASTEN TO
ENROLL FOR SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A great demonstration took place lately in the town hall of Calcutta, the object being to speed the first batch of young Bengalis who have offered themselves for military service in connection with the embodiment of a special double company composed entirely of Bengalis. The town hall was packed, the attendance comprising prominent European and Indian citizens, and there were also large crowds in the streets to see the volunteers march to the rendezvous. The chief speakers at the town hall meeting were the Governor of Bengal, and the Maharaja of Burdwan, a prominent nobleman.

Dr. S. K. Muklick, to whose enthusiasm and energy the formation of the corps is very largely due, gave some interesting facts about the recruitment and composition of the unit. Only 70 men were now required, he said, to complete the unit, and as all those who had been accepted came from Calcutta, and the most useful, or country districts, had not yet been tapped, there could be little doubt that they would obtain all the volunteers they required, although it was desirable that more than the exact number should come forward in order to allow for rejections. "The men coming forward," added Dr. Muklick, "are of good position, well educated, and many of them possess the highest academic qualifications. In not a few instances are they sacrificing their scholarship and their academic prospects; some of them are medical students in their sixth year who require only a few months to finish their long and arduous course; others are sacrificing ample emoluments and pay in exchange for the privations of a common sepoy. . . . The spirit animating the recruits has been of the loftiest. They have paid no consideration to any worldly gain or advantage and the question of the amount of pay offered has been of no consideration. They have all been fired with the zeal of doing their little bit in the great theater of action."

LUTHERAN CHURCHES
IN KANSAS INCREASE

TOPEKA, Kan.—A Lawrence special to The Capital says: The Kansas synod of the Lutheran church, including some churches in Missouri and Oklahoma, closed after electing officers. Every church in the synod with one exception reported an increased membership for the last year. Officers chosen are: Dr. J. C. Jacoby, Wellington, president; Rev. Paul Hennrich, Eureka, secretary; Rev. A. L. Harshman, Ottawa, statistical secretary; Dr. M. F. Troxell, Topeka, historical secretary; Louis Bang, Emporia, treasurer.

RESTRICTIONS ON WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The minister of munitions in the exercise of his statutory powers has required all persons, firms and companies engaged in the manufacture of cranes, aerial ropeways, capstans, conveyors, grabs, elevators, hoists, lifts, runways, shear legs, transporters, travelers or winches, whether operated by steam, electric, hydraulic, pneumatic or hand power, not to carry out without a permit issued under his authority in any factory, workshop or other premises, any work consisting of the manufacture, assembling or erection of any of the above mentioned articles except under:

(a) Orders received from or in connection with work for the admiralty or war office; (b) orders of a value not exceeding £50 required for war work; (c) orders which have already been sanctioned by the ministry of munitions as class "A" work.

ODD FELLOWS CHOOSE OIL CITY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The eighty-seventh grand encampment of Odd Fellows at Chambersburg designated Oil City for next year's session, says a Ledger special. The new grand patriarch is George B. McDowell of Oil City.

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PLEA FOR THE ESKIMO MADE BY BUREAU EXPERT

Independent of Financial Aid
The People of the North Are
Being Educated According to
Needs of the Country

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Why are you trying to educate the Eskimo? Why don't you let them alone? They were happy and were able to exist before you began to change their mode of life." These are the questions that are asked and answered in The Eskimo, a monthly magazine published at Nome, Alaska, in the interests of Eskimos of the northwestern district of Alaska. Walter C. Shields, superintendent of the work of the bureau of education, department of the interior, in northwestern Alaska, who writes the leading article in this new magazine of the North, says:

"The people who asked these questions, if they are really sincere enough to warrant any consideration, can be divided into two classes. First, those who display their scientific knowledge by quoting the law of 'The Survival of the Fittest,' with the assumption that the Eskimo is not fit to survive. The second class claim a peculiar insight into the frame of mind of the ancient Eskimo, who, they assert, was an especially contented individual, and furthermore, they insist that the Eskimo of today is not contented. This set of critics insists on taking the position, indefensible in this day and generation, that education is not a good thing for a people. The claim of our service is that the Eskimo, by reason of his inherent qualities and because of his geographical position, is fit and able to survive and we claim, by our system of education for him, we are making him not only more fit to survive, but that he will be a vital factor in the development of northern Alaska.

"The Eskimo is not dependent. On the contrary, he is, even in his present condition, a real and vital factor in the wealth of the country. He has never received a ration from the government; he can support himself, not always according to our standards, it is true, but it is better for him to eat strictly native food than for him to learn to expect the government to support him. The wall so often heard from ignorant but presumably charitable people, 'Why don't you give the poor people some food?' If heeded, would make paupers out of a self-supporting and noble race. We are proud of the fact that we have not fed the Eskimo. We are proud of him as a man because he feeds himself.

"The keynote of our school system for the Eskimo is its direct relation to the village life. Thus the school, the public becomes the village council, the school garden soon becomes the village garden, the cooking class becomes the bread-baking class for the village, the cleanup of the school ground becomes the village cleanup, the bench work for the boys' class becomes the boat and sled-building center for the village. And most striking of all, the school boy who is sent to the reindeer herd as an apprentice, in four years becomes the trained herder, the supporter of his family, and a future leader of his people."

FLOUR INTERESTS OF MINNEAPOLIS CONSERVATIVE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — President Loring of Pillsbury Mills Company says: "In the unprecedented conditions now confronting the milling industry a policy of close operation is being followed and I am counseling conservatism wherever the company's influence extends."

"In my early youth, in operation of a small country flour mill, I saw cash wheat reach \$1.88 during a period of European warfare with military activity in the Balkans and closing of the Dardanelles. I still retain the impression of the price readjustment process that followed.

"Without being able to know what is before us, we can see that the conditions we are in is abnormal. We might get European development over night that would break the price of our raw material 50 cents a bushel in a short period. I am not predicting this. We simply have to recognize it as a possibility. Even if it is a fifty-to-one chance that this will not happen, we want to run our entire business on the basis of preparedness for it.

"There is no famine in wheat. Ruling prices are based, in part at least, on expectation of a famine. It may come. My one expectation is that whether the European war ends next year or the year after, its termination will come almost as quickly as it began. I do not expect that even our business, which is subject to the influence of world-wide conditions, will be able to keep informed of what the European diplomats are doing. But if we permit ourselves to get so used to the existing conditions of things that we come after a while to accept it as normal, we will get an awful jolt some morning when we hear that there has been amnesty declared in Europe."

CADETS MILITARY SCHOOL

The military school for business and professional men, instituted a year ago by the First Corps of Cadets, is to be continued. Members of last season's class will be enrolled in the senior division and a junior class will be formed of men between the ages of 30 and 45. An office will be kept open at 54 Devonshire Street for enrollment in the junior class up to Nov. 4.

DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The two years of the war have been a time of great activity for the Italian state railways, not only in the way of increased traffic to meet the exigencies of the army, but also in the construction of new lines and the improvement of existing ones. During the last two financial years, corresponding roughly with the first two years of the war, a good 160 kilometers of new lines have been opened in various parts of the country from the Spillimbergo-Gemonia to the Sicilian lines, and from the Cuneo-Ventimiglia track to the Paola-Cosenza section. The most important for the purposes of the war is the double track running from Susegana to Montebelluno and Castelfranco, which was built in a few months and was of great service in the execution of the strategic plans of last May. In all, 108,000,000 lire have been expended upon the construction of new railway lines during the two years, whereas the usual expenditure on new constructions was formerly little more than 30,000,000 per annum. Besides the opening up of new lines, 225 kilometers of double tracks have been added to existing lines at a cost of about 24,000,000 lire, and 350 kilometers more are in course of execution, to cost about 45,000,000 lire. Improvements and arrangements for increased traffic have been carried out at 464 railway stations, chiefly in the war zone, 15 new junctions have been formed and signaling has been organized in 146 stations. For the service of the fleet 18 kilometers of new lines have been built at a cost of 2,500,000 lire to link up arsenals and ammunition depots, and three large reservoirs for mineral oils have been constructed. Numerous military auxiliary factories "arming the army and navy have also been linked by new rails to the main lines.

Impulse has also been given to work connected with electric traction, and 87 kilometers of new lines have been opened round Genoa and Savona, drawing power from the hydraulic stations of Roja and Majra. By the Savona-Genoa electric line alone about 20,000 tons of coal are saved a year, representing 2,000,000 lire at the present rates, and the saving on the whole network of electric lines is reckoned at 165,000 tons a year. The work executed on existing lines during the two years from July, 1914, to the end of June, 1916, has cost 230,000,000 lire, and adding the 108,000,000 lire expended during the same time on new constructions, a yearly expenditure of about 170,000,000 lire is seen to have been reached.

BRITISH POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The national joint committee of postoffice associations are insisting on arbitration regarding their original demand for a wage increase. The committee submitted a claim to the postmaster-general in July for 5s. a week for those in receipt of 40s. and less; 4s. a week for those in receipt of 40s. 1d. up to 65s., and 3s. a week for those in receipt of over 65s. Mr. H. Dubery, the parliamentary secretary of the association states that early in 1915 they asked for a bonus. Sir James Woodhouse arbitrating. His award was registered in the supreme courts on July 8, and became operative from March 1, 1915. It was (as long as increased prices continued): 3s. on wages of 40s. or less; 2s. on wages of 40s. 1d. up to 65s.; 1s. on wages of 65s. and over. Half rates to women. Pro rate increases to sub-postmasters and part-time employees were given, but the claim for those receiving 60s. and over was disallowed.

On July 11 this year, owing to the further rise in the cost of living, his committee submitted a claim for higher wages: 5s. a week on 40s. and less, 4s. a week on 40s. 1d. up to 65s., and 3s. a week on over 65s. In September the government, ignoring the demands, withdrew the arbitrator's award of July 8 and substituted the civil service war bonus of 4s. a week on wages under 40s., 3s. on wages over 40s. but below 60s., and half rates to females. Thus a demand for a rise in wages of from 5s. to 3s., to males and females alike was met by a war bonus increase of 1s. for men and 6d. for women, nothing for those in receipt of more than 62s. 11d. and the abrogation of the Woodhouse award, so that the increase lasts for the period of the war only, instead of while prices remain high. It may be seen that the demands have in no way been met. The committee challenges the right of the government to employers to abrogate an arbitrator's award without the consent of all the parties thereto. The demand was for a wage increase and not a war bonus. It was in addition to and not in substitution of the Woodhouse award. It was for an amount which still left a good proportion of the burden on the shoulders of the men.

TINPLATE MAKERS WITH NEW CONTRACTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Uniform contracts in the sheet and tinplate industry, in which there shall be no guarantee of prices against market declines, are contemplated by the National Association of Sheet and Tinplate Manufacturers, which includes in its membership many iron, steel and tinplate corporations in the United States.

Thousands of letters have already been sent out to sheet buyers in the United States and Canada calling attention to a resolution recently passed prohibiting guaranteeing prices.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Dr. Harry Varrell, professor of history at Simmons College, addresses the college students today on the current political situation, discussing the various aspects from a non-partisan point of view.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Modern Garage & Auto Company, Worcester—Mark N. Skerrett, Fred W. Manson, George H. Nelson, Julius Sandstrom; \$50,000.

E. Z. V. Elm Company, Boston—Alfred A. Doerflinger, Michael P. Donovan; motor vehicles; \$20,000.

Tucker Teachers' Agency, Inc., Boston—Charles H. Tucker, Isaac N. Hurd, Edith B. F. Hurd; \$50,000.

Libbey-Mann Leather Company, Boston—Harry W. Libbey, Harry Mann, Annie E. R. Mann; \$10,000.

The Footgraph Company, Boston—Horace A. Davis, Lawrence C. Brooks, Mary E. King; \$14,000.

Middlesex Loan & Realty Corporation, Boston—Marshall K. Berry, Harold D. Diehl, Charles C. M. Lottier, Howard F. Furness, George T. Standbridge; \$50,000.

Central Cone Company, Chelsea—Samuel Cooper, Jacob Notkin, Louis Notkin; \$10,000.

Keogh Storage Company, Fall River—Catherine Keogh, Mary Monahan, James E. Monahan; \$50,000.

Batterman, Road Rubber Company, Framingham—Thomas H. Dummer, Warren B. Road, Robert W. Daniels, John J. Batterman; \$50,000.

E. G. Davis and Son, Inc., Cambridge—Leone P. Welch, Samuel H. Davis, Margaret T. Breene; real estate; \$50,000.

A. S. Knox Company, Boston—Alexander S. Knox, Charles D. Hixon, Wendell Williams; millinery trade; \$25,000.

King Engraving Company, Boston—Charles E. King, Samuel Tichnor, Louis Tichnor, Aron Panosian; \$10,000.

Oil Statistical Society, Inc., Boston—S. H. Cunningham, R. E. Tibbitts; \$10,000.

McConnell & Son, Inc., Boston—John C. McConnell, Ridgely F. Hanscom, Ethel M. Small; real estate; \$50,000.

Atlantic Dyestuff Company, Boston—Montgomery Reed, Albert C. Burrage, Jr., Thomas W. Nason; \$50,000.

MORE EXPERIENCE IN THE TRADES IS PLAN OF SCHOOLS

Elementary shop work in the public schools of Boston in the future is to place less emphasis upon formal drill in tool technique and embrace a greater variety of experience. This should result in a broader, though less intensive, comprehension of ways and means in dealing with materials, a knowledge of great value to the mechanic, says John C. Brodhead, associate director of the department of manual arts, in charge of this part of the work.

This is to be accomplished by means of a graded series of manipulative experiences drawn from woodworking and other trades. Trips are to be made to manufacturing establishments and the observation of building activities of industrial significance which may be in progress in the community is to be guided. There will be displays of material, such as charts showing the evolution of tools in process of manufacture, books, pamphlets, bulletins and catalogues bearing on the subjects studied, blueprints, drawings and photographs of interesting problems and motion pictures of industrial processes given from time to time through the cooperation of different manufacturers.

The pupils also will undertake such construction and repairs as are in the ability of the pupil and are consistent with the ideas of education. The kinds of shop work now offered boys in the elementary or pre-vocational schools of Boston are woodworking, cobbling, printing, bookbinding, machine shop practice, electricity, sheet metal work, concrete construction, painting and lettering.

MELROSE FORM SEASON TO OPEN

MELROSE, Mass.—The people of this city are awaiting the opening of the season of community forum meetings. Definite dates for the speakers have not been assigned, but a partial list includes Bishop Charles David Williams of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan; Prof. Shailer Matthews, dean of the University of Chicago; logical school; Prof. Edwin Markham, poet; Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University; Lalpat Rai, a leader of the younger element in India; Kate Barnard, authoress and reformer; Prof. Paul Martin Pearson of Swarthmore College, creator of community chautauquas; Richard Fells, manufacturer and student of cooperative systems in industry; Miss Margaret Slatery of the State Board of Education; Prof. Hugh Black, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, author; P. P. Claxton of United States, commissioner of education; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, authoress; Winston Churchill, novelist; Ivy Ledbetter Lee, former railroad man and financier; George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Major Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Raymond Robins, a leader of progressive movements in the West; Gifford Pinchot, former chief of the forestry bureau and S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist and editorial writer.

TEXAS COTTON PALACE

DALLAS, Tex.—The Texas cotton palace, annual exposition will open at Waco Nov. 4 and continue to Nov. 19, says the News. The show this year promises to surpass all other former events attempted by the Cotton Palace Association.

FRENCH TAXATION ON NECESSITIES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—At a sitting of the national cooperative congress of France some interesting views were expressed with regard to the manner in which the government methods of meeting the financial situation would affect the cooperative movement. Among the speakers was M. Ramadier, who said that it was essential that the interests of the consumer should be safeguarded in the financial régime which would be inaugurated at the close of the war. He deprecated indirect taxation, such as customs duties on imported goods. Succession duties were admissible because they only affected those persons who had a means of contribution denied to the great mass of the nation. Another delegate, M. Seller, took a broader view of the question. While recognizing that the problems with which they were faced were very great, he pointed out that it was not the place of the cooperative congress to instruct M. Ribot how to obtain the money which the government needed. The point which it had to consider was the interest of consumers. There was much to be said on the subject of taxation methods, none of which had proved wholly satisfactory, but it certainly was not economy which was needed to deal with an economic situation which it would require many hundreds of millions to organize. The development of public prosperity and the organization of social welfare would alone give to France the place which was due to her. The country was not going to give its enemies the opportunity of criticizing the means adopted to meet the financial situation. It intended to look to its natural resources, such as agriculture and the development of its water power, and to consider a number of similar solutions which could not at present be defined.

Charles Gide, speaking on the same subject, said that the revenue of France amounted to about \$30,000,000,000. Before the war the budget reached the figure of \$5,000,000,000 at least. After the war it would amount to from \$10,000,000,000 to \$11,000,000,000, which would have to come out of the total revenue of \$30,000,000,000. This would mean that every citizen would have to contribute a third of his income. Supposing the great mass of poorer people were exempted, the whole burden would be thrown on the shoulders of the more well-to-do. That is to say, he went on to explain, supposing all Frenchmen having less than \$3,000 income were exempt from extra taxation, \$15,000,000,000 would be eliminated from the revenue, and to make up for this loss \$10,000,000,000 would have to be obtained from the possessors of income amounting to a total of \$15,000,000,000. Would it be possible to ask a man with \$12,000 income to hand out \$8,000 in taxes? It would be impossible, and therefore, solutions of the difficulty must be sought in other directions. Discussing the merits and demerits of taxation on articles of consumption, Charles Gide showed that such a tax could be tolerated provided a means was found of making it proportionate to the value of the articles. He also agreed with the contention of M. Seller that, in order to meet the extraordinary financial situation in which the country would be placed after the war, it was above all necessary that the natural wealth of the country should be increased, since this would produce, as a matter of course, an increase in revenue.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed unanimously to the effect that members of cooperative societies should watch the tendency shown in certain parliamentary and governmental centers to levy taxation on necessities in order to find means of meeting the financial situation. To prevent all such taxation, which would only make life harder for the working classes, the resolution recommended a vigorous propaganda campaign to be carried out among those persons who were responsible for the framing of legislation, and which would not only point to the objections of levying further taxation on food, stuffs, etc., but would also emphasize the fact that the true source of wealth lay in the increase of national production and organization.

OREGON PAPERS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

PORTLAND, Ore. — "The Oregon Daily Newspaper Publishers Association," with a membership intended to comprise the daily newspapers published outside of Multnomah county, was founded recently at a convention of representatives from all parts of the state, held at the Chamber of Commerce, says the Oregonian. "Cooperation and mutual benefit" were given as the chief purposes of the organization. The plans indicate that it will work closely in harmony with the State Editorial Association. Membership will be based upon the requirements for membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, in which the various papers have become members already.

FT. WORTH GRAIN BUREAU

DALLAS, Tex.—United States offices for grain inspection are to be opened in Ft. Worth, according to information received at the Grain and Cotton Exchange. Space is to be rented, proper equipment installed and all arrangements completed within the next six weeks, according to the information received, says the News.

A representative of the office of markets and rural organization will arrive in Ft. Worth within a few days for the purpose of selecting and leasing quarters for the office. The grades of corn promulgated on Sept. 1 go into effect on Dec. 1, and it will be necessary to open the office at least a month before the law goes into effect. The establishment of the office is in connection with the United States grain standards act.

SOUTH SEEKING CHEAPER FUEL FOR MOTOR USE

Daily Increase in the Consumption of Gasoline—Tests of Substitutes—Possibilities of Kerosene and Crude Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The possibilities of kerosene and crude oil as motor fuel have been investigated in the South, and that the day is not far hence when the successful carburetion of these heavy distillates will be accomplished is the opinion of William L. White, testing engineer in the laboratory of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, who is now making tests of gasoline substitutes. Mr. White also calls attention to the possibilities of steam and the necessity of further development along this line.

In connection with the automobile situation, Mr. White points out that there are now in the United States 2,265,000 automobiles, while the country is manufacturing more than 1,000,000 automobiles a year. There are 300,000 motor boats in the United States, he says, and 725,000 internal combustion engines in use on farms and elsewhere. At the rate of 500 gallons of gasoline a year for each automobile this means a total of 1,132,500,000 gallons, more than 29,000,000 barrels. New automobiles being put into commission every day, with other engines or motor boats and farm machinery, means an accumulated daily increase of more than 8000 gallons a day, according to Mr. White.

It is pointed out that a little more than 18 months ago the United States was exporting about 100,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year while at the present time the country is exporting 350,000,000 gallons a year, thus making the exports equal to 35 per cent of the total United States output.

The Cushing (Okla.) oil field 18 months ago was producing more than 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day, asserts Mr. White. "At the present time the output is less than 100,000 barrels a day, showing a loss of 75,000,000 barrels a year. In the United States the production of crude oil, whose gasoline content is high, has fallen off considerably, and the fact should not be overlooked that much of the new crude oil discovered in the United States does not contain gasoline.

"These are some of the reasons why the price of gasoline has advanced as a natural commercial result of increased demand and decreased production.

"On account of the increasing prices of gasoline, numerous recommendations have been made that kerosene be used as a substitute fuel. A large number of appliances are offered for vaporizing kerosene and many claims are made by the manufacturers that it is not always borne out in practice. Kerosene is plentiful, but its physical properties, being different from those of gasoline, make it a poor substitute with existing carburetors and engine design. Kerosene is less volatile than gasoline and must be raised above atmospheric temperature before it will vaporize readily. The lack of the property of quick evaporation, which is the greatest advantage of gasoline, does not only prevent rapid volatilization, but makes kerosene a disagreeable fuel to handle.

"On the other hand, kerosene has many advantages which will appeal to the user of internal combustion engines more when suitable devices are used in gasifying it successfully. Of course, the main advantage at the present time would be its cheapness as compared with gasoline. The average cost of running automobiles may be taken as one and one-half cents a mile, while if the less volatile fuel could be used the cost would be only one-half cent a mile.

"Using the same quantity of gasoline and kerosene, a net gain of 6 per cent in power would be obtained from the kerosene, due to the fact that it contains a greater number of heat units; however, their increased power would be governed by securing approximately complete vaporization. The carbon from burnt kerosene is drier and finer than that from gasoline; therefore, spark plug troubles will be eliminated to a great extent and cylinders will be cleaned more easily.

"We are faced with a serious motor fuel problem, but the encouraging fact in the situation is that thinking men and inventors are bestirring themselves to the possibilities of kerosene and crude oil as motor fuels. The day is coming when we shall have a successful carburetion of these fluids for recreation purposes but a few feet of ground left over in building to insure light in the rear. It probably is not big enough to hold all the children of the school at one time, even if they were to stand close together.

Believing that play out of doors is better than play indoors and that play they must have, Miss Towne takes them out onto the side streets at recess time. There is not much travel on these streets, but there is some and this as a serious drawback.

The superintendent, Schoolhouse Commission and the School Committee are informed of the situation but see no way of meeting the need with land values as high as they are now and the appropriation inadequate to furnish proper housing accommodations. "The situation is a bad one," said Superintendent Dyer, in speaking of it, "but I do not see what we can do. It seems more important to me to supply our children with schoolhouses than

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

The annual sale of aprons

Remarkable variety and value in
parlor maids' or serving aprons at 58c

They're of lawn and in bib or bretelle style—one as here pictured; all embroidery trimmed.

Dainty tea aprons at 58c

These of lawn and trimmed with lace or embroidery; at 58c they are quite specially priced. Third floor.



White coverall aprons, 50c

They are in small, medium or large sizes; full length and generous width; quite practical as morning dresses—see picture.

Large bib aprons at \$1

Maids' morning aprons of lawn in princess style; the bib and bretelle elaborately trimmed with embroidery. Special value. Third floor.

Maids' bows and caps, 15c to 65c

These in a variety of styles. Gift boxes if requested.

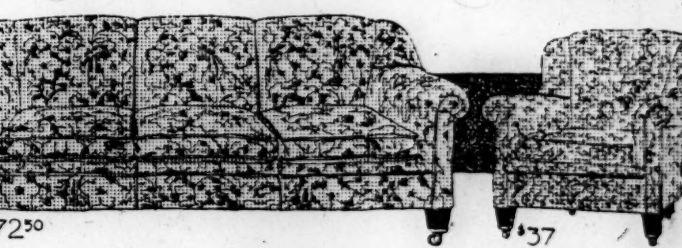
Maids' aprons \$1 Tea aprons at \$1

—lawn or dotted swiss; emb'dy trimmed. They are lace and ribbon trimmed.

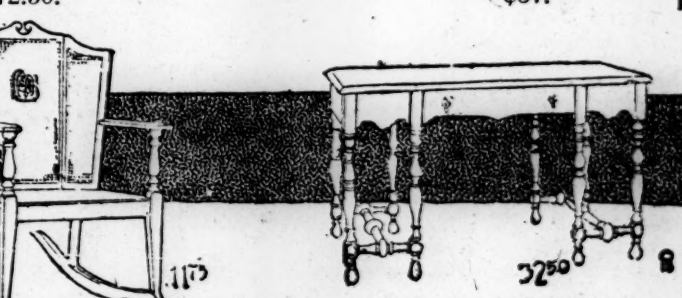
Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Featuring library furniture
of extraordinary quality

Its notable artistic correctness and economic value, readily appreciated by discerning buyers. Seventh floor



Overstuffed davenport, 84 inches long, with spring, loose cushion seat and full spring edge; upholstered in mulberry or blue velour; 72.50.



Overstuffed arm chair, with loose spring cushion seat, to match davenport; \$37.

Solid brown mahogany wing rocker with carved medallion on back; at 11.75. Or arm chair at 11.75.

Solid mahogany library table, Tudor style; 28x48-inch top; antique brown finish; fitted with one large drawer; extraordinary value, special at 32.50.

SCHOOLHOUSE HAS PRACTICALLY NO PLAYGROUND

What to do without a playground is a question that is perplexing Miss Lillian M. Towne, master of the Bowdoin School on Myrtle Street, near the State House, Supt. Franklin B. Dyer, the Schoolhouse Commission and the School Committee of Boston. The 500 girls attending the school have for recreation purposes but a few feet of ground left over in building to insure light in the rear. It probably is not big enough to hold all the children of the school at one time, even if they were to stand close together.

Believing that play out of doors is better than play indoors and that play they must have, Miss Towne takes them out onto the side streets at recess time. There is not much travel on these streets, but there is some and this as a serious drawback.

The superintendent, Schoolhouse Commission and the School Committee are informed of the situation but see no way of meeting the need with land values as high as they are now and the appropriation inadequate to furnish proper housing accommodations. "The situation is a bad one," said Superintendent Dyer, in speaking of it, "but I do not see what we can do. It seems more important to me to supply our children with schoolhouses than

with playgrounds and we cannot do both on our present funds. A few feet of ground purchased for the Wendell Phillips School playground in the same neighborhood a year or so ago cost \$30,000.

It has been proposed to rope off a part of the streets at certain periods of the day but it has not seemed necessary to Miss Towne. The older girls are sent with their teachers to Irving Street and the younger ones to South Russell street, while the smaller children are kept in the tiny yard space.

AMERICAN TRADE TO BE TOPIC
The first of the Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheons will be held in Ford Hall on Nov. 9 at 12:30 p. m. The first three luncheons will have for the general theme "The Development and Protection of American Trade, Domestic and Foreign." Robert E. M. Cowie, vice-president and general manager of the American Express Company, will be the first speaker. George W. Perkins will speak on Dec. 7 and Ferdinand C. Schwedtmann on Jan. 4.

MASONS LAY CORNER STONE
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Almost the entire Masonic grand lodge of Minnesota attended the laying of the corner stone of a \$75,000 Masonic temple here that replaces one destroyed last winter, says the Journal. Grand Master Alfred G. Pinkham, of St. Paul, was in charge of the ceremonies. Past Grand Master A. T. Stebbins, of Rochester, laid the corner stone.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EASY WEEK-END GAMES AHEAD OF EASTERN TEAMS

Harvard Eliminates Cornell From All Claim to the Foot-ball Championship of 1916—Princeton Barely Wins

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

Harvard 22, Cornell 0.
Princeton 7, Dartmouth 3.
Yale 36, Washington and Jefferson 14.
Pittsburgh 20, Pennsylvania 9.
West Point 69, Villanova 7.
Annapolis 27, Georgia 3.
Columbia 6, Williams 0.
N. Y. University 13, Union 0.
Brown 21, Rutgers 3.
Colgate 27, Springfield T. S. 14.
Penn State 48, Gettysburg 2.
Lafayette 27, Lebanon Valley 14.
Lehigh 27, Catholic University 7.
Wesleyan 19, Amherst 7.
Bowdoin 12, Bates 2.
Vermont 12, New Hampshire 9.
Mass. A. C. 7, Worcester P. I. 0.
Dickinson 13, Franklin and Marshall 7.
Phillips Exeter 30, Princeton 1920 0.
Genoa 7, Buffalo 0.
Boston College 21, Trinity 7.
Geo. Washington 13, Johns Hopkins 0.
Allegheny 6, Grove City 0.
Delaware 6, Stevens 0.
Carnegie 59, Thiel 0.
Swarthmore 12, Ursinus 3.
Rochester 39, Hamilton 0.
Georgetown 30, Albright 0.
Muhlenberg 17, Bucknell 0.
Norwich 28, St. Lawrence 6.
Middlebury 31, Rensselaer 0.
St. I. State 19, Connecticut A. C. 6.
Colby 9, Maine 0.
Yale 1920 19, Pennsylvania 1920 0.
Marshall 19, Transylvania 19.
Texas A. and M. 13, Haskell Indians 6.
Louisville 19, Butler 7.
Vanderbilt 27, Virginia 6.
Michigan 14, Syracuse 12.
Wisconsin 30, Chicago 7.
Northwestern 40, Drake 6.
Illinois 14, Purdue 7.
Tufts 12, Indiana 10.
Michigan A. C. 30, North Dakota 0.
Minnesota 67, Iowa 0.
Notre Dame 60, Wabash 0.
Heidelberg 21, Western Reserve 0.
Case 27, Worcester 0.
Denver 19, Creighton 13.
Grinnell 10, Coe 0.
North Dakota 20, South Dakota 0.
Kentucky State 32, Cincinnati 0.
Missouri 23, Oklahoma 14.
Hobart 34, St. Michaels 0.
Kansas A. C. 7, Mississippi A. C. 3.
Illion 13, Beloit 0.
Wash. and Lee 7, Georgia Tech. 7.
North Carolina 38, Virginia M. I. 13.
Sewanee 7, Louisiana State 0.
Tennessee 24, Florida 0.

With most of the big eastern college football teams having comparatively easy contests ahead of them next Saturday the coaches will give most of their attention to brushing up the individual and team play of the various players so that they may be ready for the big games which are to come on the following week end.

Last Saturday's games furnished some splendid competition and in not a few cases the results were surprising to say the least. All of the big eleven, with the exception of Cornell came through with victories, although some of them had very narrow margins when the whistle blew.

The Harvard-Cornell battle was really the most important game of the East as one of the claimants to the eastern title had to be eliminated from further consideration. The result was certainly a surprise to those who have been following the work of the two teams this fall. While there were many who expected that Harvard would win, few indeed expected that the margin of victory would be as large as it was, and the result leaves Harvard in a splendid position to go through the season to the championship, while Cornell is out of all chance to win the title.

Harvard owes its victory to two things. First the Crimson played exceptionally fine football for so early in the season. In every department of play the Harvard eleven was superior to Cornell and well deserved the victory for this reason alone. Then again, Cornell made some costly fumbles which helped Harvard in her scoring. In punting Horwien was much better than Shiverick and this played an important part in the victory. Casey, Harvard's left half-back was the star of the game.

Yale followers are much pleased with the 36 to 14 victory over Washington & Jefferson, not only because their team won, but also because it was the first victory over that college since 1912. The Elis were scored on for two touchdowns, a not very satisfactory showing for their defensive play, but their offense was strong and indicated that Coach Jones is developing a nice team at New Haven this fall.

Princeton won its game from Dartmouth, but the followers of the Orange and Black have little cause for optimism in the coming game with Harvard. Princeton did not display the kind of football that the Tigers ought to show considering the class of players who make up the squad and unless there is a decided improvement, between now and Nov. 11, Harvard will go into that contest a favorite to win.

University of Pittsburgh added another big victory to its record by defeating University of Pennsylvania easily. Coach Warner is making as good a record at Pittsburgh as he made at the Carlisle Indian School and if the team keeps up it will be in line to claim the Eastern championship.

Honors were even in the East vs.



D. A. Cochran '17, halfback Columbia varsity football eleven

West contest, Tufts defeating Indiana 12 to 10, while Michigan defeated Syracuse 14 to 13. As the scores show these games were very close and there was little to choose between the contending eleven. Michigan won out by a wonderful rally after Syracuse appeared to have the game well in hand.

In the Maine State series the chief surprise was the fact that University of Maine, which has not scored a point this year, held Colby to a 0 to 0 tie. Colby has been a decided favorite to win the title this fall and was expected to win from Maine easily. Bowdoin also sprung somewhat of a surprise by defeating Bates at Brunswick for the first time since 1904. The title now hinges on the Colby-Bates game Saturday and as Bates defeated Maine 6 to 0 while Colby could not score on Maine, there is a possibility of Bates winning and tying Colby in the standings.

Brown won its game from Rutgers by a good margin, while Colgate kept up its winning record by defeating Springfield T. S. 27 to 14. Wesleyan and Amherst had an interesting contest which the former won 10 to 7. Williams and Columbia had a hard-fought battle which ended in a scoreless tie.

The two United States academies won their games easily, West Point defeating Villanova 69 to 7 while Annapolis won from the University of Georgia 27 to 3.

The Princeton varsity golf team defeated Dartmouth in a dual meet at Princeton Saturday 3 matches to 2.

The Harvard varsity cross-country team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a dual run over the Belmont course Saturday 32 points to 93.

The Syracuse varsity cross-country team defeated Wisconsin in a dual run at Ann Arbor, Mich., Saturday, 20 points to 35. Carroll of Michigan finished first, covering the four miles in 21m. 3s.

J. H. Worthington of Sunningdale, Eng., won the annual fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J., when he defeated H. A. Steiner of Inwood in the final round 5 and 3.

Colgate easily defeated Columbia and Union in a triangular cross-country meet at Hamilton, N. Y., Saturday by scoring 21 points. Columbia was second with 50 and Union third with 73. Captain Boughton of Colgate finished first, covering the 4½-mile course in 27m. 57s.

Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached, won the annual 10-mile run of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States Saturday in 52m. 50.4s.

W. Krynion of the Millrose Athletic Club was second in 52m. 53s. R. F. Remer, New York Athletic Club, won the seven-mile walk in 53m. 39.3s.

William Plant of the Long Island Athletic Club being second in 55m. 15.2s.

John Aitken of Indianapolis won the Harkness gold trophy 100-mile automobile race at the Sheepshead Bay speedway Saturday in 56m. 37.65s.

This is a new American record and is only 7s. behind the world's record. His average speed was 105.36 miles an hour. Frank Galvin was second in 56m. 45.31s. Jules Devigne won the 50-mile consolation race in 28m. 49.59s.

an average of 104 miles an hour.

FRESHMEN NOT ELIGIBLE FOR VARSITY TEAMS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association freshmen will not be eligible to compete in the championship meets held this winter, following the vote taken at the annual meeting of the association held in this city yesterday.

The question of barring freshmen from these meets has been before the association four years with Yale and Princeton trying to have the rule adopted. New York University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Rutgers College were admitted to associate membership in the organization and it was the vote of the first named that won the freshman rule.

In order to bring about a uniformity in aquatic regulation throughout the colleges of the country, the Intercollegiate association adopted in full the swimming and water polo code recently accepted by the National Collegiate Association. No radical changes are brought about in the I. S. A. competitions through the adoption of the new rules.

H. E. Purdy of the University of Pennsylvania was elected president for the ensuing year. C. H. Latrobe of Princeton, vice-president, and D. V. Garston of Yale, secretary, and treasurer. The graduate advisory board, which went into session before the undergraduate body, again selected C. H. Trubench of Columbia as president and elected E. W. Ill of Princeton secretary.

A recommendation of the graduate advisory board that water soccer be adopted instead of water polo was not accepted in toto, but all of the members agreed to give the new game a thorough trial and decide which is superior at the next meeting, which will be held late in March. Ten-minute games will be played by each college in all of the dual championship meets, but they will not be considered as title events. Should a majority agree that water soccer is the better sport, it will be added to the championship list.

A few minor changes in the rules were adopted, one of which will bring the annual election forward each year to the time of the individual championships. A proposition to adopt a uniform diving board was placed in the hands of Frank Mullen of C. C. N. Y., who will decide the matter.

Those present at the undergraduate meeting were Messrs. Purdy and Russell, Pennsylvania; Garston, Donald and Ferguson, Yale; Latrobe, Jackson and Ill, Princeton; Horwitz, Shapiro and Mullen, C. C. N. Y.; Vollmer, Trubench, Herbert, Pauley, Lee and Bljor, Columbia.

THOMPSON NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. F. Thompson, former president of the Flossmoor Country Club, Chicago, has been nominated for president of the Western Golf Association. The election will take place at the annual meeting in Chicago, Jan. 20.

The ticket of the nominating committee, which displaces all the officers and six of the present directors, is declared to be the biggest shakeup in the association in recent years. Mr. Thompson is known to favor an aggressive policy to create a representative national golf administrative organization.

DARTMOUTH HAS PLANS OUT FOR FRESHMAN RACE

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College has taken an important step toward increasing the interest in cross-country running at the New England colleges, as the athletic council considers it one of the sports most worth fostering. Under existing rules freshmen cannot compete in the intercollegiate runs, and there is little incentive to devote their time to training for the sport of the cross-country run.

In order to give the freshmen this incentive the council has sent invitations to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Brown, Bowdoin and other colleges to send freshman teams to a cross-country competition entirely for a first year men, to be held at Hanover, over the intercollegiate course on Nov. 18, on which date the New England intercollegiate are to be run at Boston.

Suitable cups are to be provided for the team winners and individual medals for point winners. It is promised that the only expense to visiting teams will be railroad fares and meals, as sleeping quarters will be provided for the visiting teams at the different fraternity houses.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard 10—Colby 0.
26—Bates 0.
3—Tufts 0.
21—No. Carolina 0.
47—Mass. A. C. 0.
23—Cornell 0.

Princeton 21—Holy Cross 0.
23—No. Carolina 0.
2—Tufts 0.
23—Lafayette 0.
7—Dartmouth 0.

Pennsylvania 3—W. Virginia 0.
27—F. & M. 0.
0—Swarthmore 0.
15—Penn. State 0.
0—Pittsburgh 0.

Cornell 26—Colgate 0.
42—Williams 0.
19—Bucknell 0.
0—Harvard 0.

Syracuse 75—Ohio 0.
6—Pittsburgh 0.
13—Michigan 0.

Wesleyan 149—Rensselaer 0.
3—R. I. State 0.
19—Bowdoin 0.
14—N. Y. Univ. 0.
10—Amherst 0.

Tufts 46—Lafayette 0.
0—Fordham 0.
0—Swarthmore 0.
0—Ursinus 0.
0—Princeton 0.
27—Lebanon Val. 0.

Williams 33—Tufts 0.
7—Harvard 0.
0—Princeton 0.
13—Boston Col. 0.
13—Indiana 0.

Penn. State 44—Penn. State 0.
27—Susquehanna 0.
55—Westminster 0.
39—W. Va. 0.
0—Pennsylvania 0.
48—Gettysburg 0.

Colby 219—Harvard 0.
0—N. H. State 0.
20—McKinley 0.
14—Bowdoin 0.
0—Maine 0.

Bates 47—Ft. McKinley 0.
0—Harvard 0.
0—Holy Cross 0.
7—N. H. State 0.
3—Bowdoin 0.

Annapolis 23—Annapolis 0.
13—Georgetown 0.
19—Pittsburgh 0.
12—W. Virginia 0.
27—Georgia 0.

Indiana 71—De Pauw 0.
20—De Pauw 0.
10—Tufts 0.

Illinois 30—Kansas 0.
3—Colgate 0.
0—Ohio State 0.
14—Purdue 0.

Wisconsin 63—Lawrence 0.
70—Lawrence 0.
23—Dakota 0.
13—Haskell 0.
30—Chicago 0.

Ohio State 147—Ohio State 0.
12—Oberlin 0.
7—Illinois 0.

Iowa 31—Cornell 0.
17—Grinnell 0.
24—Purdue 0.
0—Minnesota 0.

Blackburn Rovers 6—Blackburn Rovers 0.
Burnley 6—Burnley 0.
Southport 6—Southport 0.
Manchester U. 6—Manchester U. 0.

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WEST HAM LEADS IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PLAY

Chelsea Is Now the Only English Club That Has Secured All Possible Points to Date

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—As a result of the association football matches played on Oct. 7, Chelsea is now the only English club that has secured all the possible points up to date.

Their most recent success was gained on the Luton ground. They won by 4 goals to 1, but they only gained the lead about a quarter of an hour from time. The leaders of the London combination, West Ham, gained a convincing victory on the Clapton Orient center forward, scored three smart goals in succession and helped his side to win by 4 goals to 0. Right up to the very end of the game between Millwall and Crystal Palace the result was in doubt. After 60 minutes' play Millwall still led by three clear goals, but the Palace scored twice after that and were only just beaten by 3 goals to 2. Equally exciting was the contest between the Arsenal and Southampton, but in this case the match ended in a draw of 3 goals each.

Tottenham Hotspurs scored a welcome victory at Watford by 2 goals to 0, and Reading were beaten by a similar score on their own ground by Brentford, this being the latter's first victory. The remaining match of the London combination was between Fulham and Queen's Park Rangers at Fulham. The home club won by 2 to 0. The following are the league results up to Oct. 7:

West Ham U. 7—Chelsea 1.
Chelsea 5—Millwall 0.
Millwall 5—Luton 0.
Luton 6—Southampton 2.
Southampton 6—Crystal Palace 3.
Crystal Palace 7—Tottenham H. 2.
Tottenham H. 1—Clapton Orient 1.
Clapton Orient 1—Watford 1.
Watford 6—Brentford 1.
The Arsenal 6—Queen's P. R. 1.
Reading 6—Blackburn Rovers 0.

Blackburn Rovers, the leaders of the Lancashire section of the league, met with a check on Saturday from the newly placed Bolton Wanderers team. Neither side managed to score, in spite of the fact that Chapman of the Rovers and the two internationals, Smith and Vizard of the Wanderers, were present. The defense of both sides was apparently effective, however, and the game ended in a goalless draw. Burnley, the runners-up in the league, had to put all their energies into the game with Stockport and only just gained the victory by 4 goals to 3. A good display of goal-keeping was seen on the Everton ground, where Mitchell was deputizing for Fern in the home goal. The Everton forwards were also effective and scored 3 goals against Blackpool's 1. Preston North End's new center forward, Edmondson, scored 2 good goals and enabled his club to win against Bury by 3 to 1. The only other definite result in this section was arrived at in the Southport-Burslem Port Vale encounter. Southport arrived one man short and their opponents lent them a player from their reserve list. The substitute, playing at center forward, kept his forward line so well together that Southport won by 3 goals to 1. The other matches of the section were left drawn. On the Manchester United ground, Liverpool played the home club to a goalless draw. Stoke visited Oldham Athletic and shared 2 goals with them, and Rochdale scored 2 goals against Manchester City's 2.

In the Midland section of the league, Leeds City still led the leading position, with Birmingham close on their heels. On Saturday the leaders visited Lincoln. The home club opened the scoring and was soon two goals up. J. Peart, the Leeds center, equalized, and soon after the interval added his third goal. Later two more goals were added and the game finished with the score 5-2. Birmingham were at home to Hull and provided a delightful exhibition of wing forward play, ultimately winning by 4 goals to 2. The biggest victory of the section was to the credit of Notts County, who defeated Leicester Fosse by 5 goals to 1. J. Cantrell, the county center forward, led the forward line in fine fashion and contributed three goals himself to the club's total. Until a few minutes from the conclusion of the game neither side in the Bradford-Notts Forest encounter had managed to score, but M'Leod managed to score from a pass and secure the victory for Bradford. The other Bradford team—the City—were visiting Rotherham for the first time and made a draw of 3 goals to 3.

Of the two Sheffield clubs, the Wednesday inflicted a defeat upon Barnsley, who thereby lost for the first time this season, by a score of 3-0. The United, however, lost at Huddersfield by the odd goal in three. The remaining match in the Midland section resulted in a victory for Chesterfield over Grimsby by 3 goals to 1. The following is the record of the two sections of the league up to Oct. 7:

LANCASHIRE SECTION

Blackburn R. 6—Blackburn R. 0.
Burnley 6—Burnley 0.
Southport 6—Southport 0.
Manchester U. 6—Manchester U. 0.

Blackburn R. 6—Blackburn R. 0.
Burnley 6—Burnley 0.
Southport 6—Southport 0.
Manchester U. 6—Manchester U. 0.

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Burnley 6—Burnley 0.
Southport 6—Southport 0.
Manchester U. 6—Manchester U. 0.

Blackburn R. 6—Blackburn R. 0.
Burnley 6—Burnley 0.
Southport 6—Southport 0.
Manchester U. 6—Manchester U. 0.

Oldham Ath. 6—Oldham Ath. 0.
Preston N. E. 6—Preston N. E. 0.

MIDLAND SECTION

Leeds City 6—Leeds City 0.
Birmingham 6—Birmingham 0.
Sheffield U. 6—Sheffield U. 0.
Huddersfield T. 6—Huddersfield T. 0.
Bradford 6—Bradford 0.
Notts County 6—Notts County 0.
Chesterfield 6—Chesterfield 0.
Nottm Forest 6—Nottm Forest 0.
Barnsley 6—Barnsley 0.
Leicester Fosse 6—Leicester Fosse 0.
Sheffield Wed. 6—Sheffield Wed. 0.
Rotherham C. 6—Rotherham C. 0.
Hull City 6—Hull City 0.
Bradford City 6—Bradford City 0.
Lincoln City 6—Lincoln City 0.
Grimsby Tow. 6—Grimsby Tow. 0.

GOALS

Leeds City 6—Leeds City 0.
Birmingham 6—Birmingham 0.
Sheffield U. 6—Sheffield U. 0.
Huddersfield T. 6—Huddersfield T. 0.
Bradford 6—Bradford 0.
Notts County 6—Notts County 0.
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GOALS

REAL ESTATE

The sale of a large four-story bay-front brick dwelling house on the water side and numbered 69 Bay State Road, has been closed through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co. There are 2250 square feet of land, assessed for \$14,600, and the building is assessed for \$21,400, making a total of \$36,000. J. Murray Howe sells to William F. Fisher, who purchases the property for his own occupancy.

SOUTH END SALE

The Dorchester Trust Company has just closed a sale of holdings located at 468 to 484 Albany Street, South End. The property consists of 62,174 square feet of land, extending back to the water, and the Albany Street Realty Company, the purchaser, will erect a brick garage costing between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The site is assessed on a valuation of \$80,800.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Papers have been placed on record by Peter Blackpool, purchaser of a three-story brick house owned by John T. Ray at 24 Fairbury Street, Roxbury, valued by the assessors at \$3500, which includes 1000 square feet of land.

Another sale closed consists of a frame dwelling and 2550 square feet of land, situated 7 St. James Street, assessed to the estate of Lucy C. Higlow et al. for \$3500, of which \$1800 applies on the lot. Katherine E. Shay is the buyer.

Title has changed hands today on the three-story brick dwelling at 170 Center Street, Roxbury, owned by Edward E. Richards, trustee. There is a land area of 960 square feet, valued at \$900, also made part of the \$2600 assessment. Harry L. Pitkin is the new owner.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY SOLD

The large properties of the Merrimac Foundry & Machine Company at Lawrence were sold at auction Saturday by J. E. Conant & Co. of Lowell, bringing \$76,000. All the real estate, machinery, mechanical equipment and other personal property of the concern were sold.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Oct. 28, 1916:

Trans- actions	Mort- gages	Am't of
Oct. 23.....	115	\$6
Oct. 24.....	56	\$284,115
Oct. 25.....	62	100,700
Oct. 26.....	132	309,192
Oct. 27.....	94	522,775
Oct. 28.....	84	236,315
Totals.....	544	\$1,790,403
Same week 1915.....	485	1,312,590
Same week 1914.....	489	786,147
Week Oct. 21, 1916.....	519	1,582,992

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published.

Norwary Park, 24, Ward 24; Alice B. Hope, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage.

Columbus Ave., 622, Ward 7; H. H. Huke; alter store and dwelling.

Blue Hill Ave., 194-196, Ward 17; C. F. Welden; alter store and tenement.

Tremont St., 591, Ward 7; Wm. Nolan; alter garage.

LITHUANIAN LEADER IS GUEST

Martin Ycas, leader of the Lithuanian delegation in the Russian Duma and president of the Lithuanian central committee which is raising funds for the relief of Lithuania, was the guest of the Boston City Club at a luncheon this afternoon at which Joseph C. Conroy, president of the Lithuanian relief fund, presided. President Wilson has set aside Wednesday as a national relief day for the Lithuanians, and Mr. Ycas is in Boston in this connection. Beside Mr. Ycas, speakers to date included the Rev. Jonas Zilinskius of Petrograd, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, representing Governor McCall; William S. McNary of the Waterways Commission, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds for Boston, and George W. Shields, a Boston lawyer. A meeting in aid of this relief fund was held yesterday in Faneuil Hall, addresses being given both in English and Lithuanian. The chief speakers were Mr. Ycas and Mr. McNary.

PLANS ARE DISTRIBUTED

Ralph H. Davis of Worcester, who has submitted plans to the Pilgrim centenary commission for celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, has sent outlines of the proposal to presidents of New England colleges and banks, chambers of commerce and other organizations, as well as to J. Pierpont Morgan and Theodore Roosevelt, asking if the plans meet with their approval.

SCHOOL STREET READY

Work of removing paving stones on School Street, between Tremont and Washington streets, was practically completed today, and the grading of the thoroughfare for repaving has begun. An eight-cable conduit was laid by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company Sunday in unusually quick time. The street will be repaved with granite blocks on a concrete base by Bernard E. Grant, contractor.

FALL RIVER MAN ARRAIGNED

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Albert J. Talbot of Fall River was arraigned in the local court today on a temporary charge of drunkenness following the overturning of a rowboat in the harbor Sunday, when Talbot failed to save Eva and Della King, two Whitman children whom he took out with him after their mother had forbidden them to go. He pleaded not guilty and a charge of homicide was then preferred against him. To this he also pleaded not guilty and was released on \$1000 bail.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals
Str Grecian, Norfolk, 364 baskets beans, 220 barrels sweet potatoes and 11 crates carrots.
Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 158 barrels sweet potatoes, 950 bags peanuts, 8 crates tomatoes, and 1224 baskets beans.

Boston Receipts
Today, 1580 bbls 11,389 bxs apples, 602 bbls cranberries, 1 car cantaloupes, 1388 bxs grapefruit, 458 bxs lemons, 40 bbls 56,980 bskts 14,987 carter grapes, 1875 bxs raisins, 10 bxs dates, 650 bag peanuts, 52,130 bush potatoes, 984 bbls sweet potatoes, 5659 bush onions.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 3762 pkgs, last year 1927 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—New wheat spring patents, \$10.10; special short patents, \$10.85; fancy, \$11.50; spring clears, \$10.10; winter clears, \$8.25; winter straights, \$8.50; Kansas patents in sacks, \$9.25 to \$10.10.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, \$1.25; for shipment No. 2 yellow, \$1.22½ to \$1.23.
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 64½¢; No. 2 clipped white, 63½¢; No. 3 clipped white, 62½¢; for shipment, 40 lbs, 64½¢ to 65¢; fancy 38 lbs, 64 to 64½¢; regular 38 lbs, 63 to 63½¢; regular 36 lbs, 62½ to 63¢.

Milled—Spring bran \$31.50 to \$32, winter bran \$32.50 to \$33; middlings \$35 to \$40; mixed feed \$34.50 to \$38; red dog \$46, cottonseed meal \$43 to \$45, linseed meal \$44, gluten feed \$39.48, hominy feed \$44.15, stock feed \$39.50, oat hulls \$21, alfalfa meal \$28.50.
Cornmeal and oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, \$5.75; bolted, \$5.70; bag meal, \$2.26 to \$2.27; cracked corn, \$2.28 to \$2.30; oatmeal rolled, \$6.45; cut and ground, \$7.09.

Hay—Choice, \$22; No. 1 grade, \$20 to \$21; No. 2 grade, \$17 to \$18; No. 3 grade, \$15 to \$15.50; stock, \$13 to \$14; alfalfa, \$17 to \$21.50.

Straw—Oat, \$10 to \$11.50; rye, \$14.
Beans—Car lots, choice pea, 6.25 to 6.50; red kidneys, 6.60 to 6.50; yellow eyes, 6.25 to 6.50; Scotch green peas, \$4 to \$4.10; California small white, 6.25 to 6.50; Canadian peas, 6.20 to 6.30; lima beans, 7 to 7½¢ lb.

Onions—Native, \$1.75 to \$2 bu; Connecticut valley per 100-lb bag, \$2.75 to \$3; Spanish, \$3.75 to \$4 per 120-lb cask.

Potatoes—Maine, \$3.40 per 2-bu bag; in bulk at Charlestown, \$1.65 bu; sweets, \$2.50 to \$3 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 36½ to 37¢; western firsts, 35 to 35½¢; western creamery extras, 36 to 36½¢.
Eggs—Choice henery and nearby, 53 to 54¢; eastern extras, 48 to 49¢; western extras, 41 to 42¢; western prime firsts, 36 to 37¢; western firsts, 34 to 35¢; storage extras, 32¢; storage firsts, 31 to 31½¢.

Fruit—Oranges, California, \$4.50 to 6 per bx; grapefruit, \$4 to 6.50; grapes, pony bskts, 12 to 14¢; pineapples, \$2.75 to \$3.25; cranberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75; art, \$2.50 to \$5.50 bbl; casaba melons, \$2 to 2.50 per art.
Apples—Gravenstein, \$2.50 to \$3.50 bbl; McIntosh Red, \$3 to \$4.50; Wealthy, \$2 to \$3.50; Pippins, Porters, etc., \$1.50 to 2.50; Wolf River, \$2.25 to \$3; Baldwins, \$2 to 2.50, bu bxs 30¢ to 1.25.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50¢ in a pound in 100-lb lots, and 7.60¢ in 20-lb lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.80¢ a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 1761 tubs 131,695 lbs butter, 329 bxs cheese, 2697 cs eggs; 1915, 1258 tubs 7450 bxs 107,848 lbs butter, 411 bxs cheese, 2093 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 6791 pkgs butter, 667 bxs cheese, 7932 cs eggs; 1915, 4486 pkgs butter, 725 bxs eggs, 4677 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28—Egg market weak; cases returned 30½¢, cases included 31¢.
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28—Butter firm; extras 34½ to 34¾¢, extra firsts 34¢, firsts 32½ to 33¢, packing stock 28 to 28½¢; receipts 6169 pkgs. Egg market firm; firsts 31 to 32¢, ordinary firsts 29 to 31¢, refrigerators 29½ to 30½¢, dirties 22 to 26¢, checks 20 to 24¢; receipts 2734 cases.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Monday:

Navy Orders
Lt. W. J. Carver, detached Memphis, to home and wait orders. Ens. J. H. Rockwell, detached Memphis to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston. Ens. D. M. Steece, detached Memphis to receiving ship at Norfolk. Ens. M. Meyer, detached Memphis to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk. P. A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker, detached Columbia, to home and wait orders. P. A. Surg. O. J. Mink, to Columbia.

Movements of Vessels
The reassignment of destroyers to divisions and directory will be made on Jan. 1.

Arrived—Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, at Honolulu. Buffalo at San Blas; Burrows at Philadelphia; Cassin, Cummings, Drayton, Fulton, Winslow, at Newport; Hopkins, Hull, at Mare Island; Jarvis, Jason, at Boston; Maryland, at Guaymas; Nanshan, San Francisco; Nereus, Acapulco; Nevada, at Norfolk; Pennsylvania, St. Louis; in Hampton Roads; Potomac, at Cape Haitien; Nashville, at Tuxpam. Sailed—Buhenel, Newport. Block Island, Port-au-Prince. Guadalupe, Cyclops, Cristobal to Hampton Roads; Hancock, Charleston to Mayport, Fla.; McDonough, Norfolk to Charleston Marblehead, Portland to Puget Sound; Nicholson, New York to New York; Topeka, Uncas, New York to Portsmouth, N. H.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, str. Monterey, Veracruz, Progreso and Havana; Coamo, Porto Rico; Cornelia, Porto Rico; Erik II, Bluefields; Andijk, Rotterdam; Hugo, Port Spain.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Oct. 30
*Roma, for Marseilles.....	Oct. 30
*Tuscanian, for Glasgow.....	Oct. 31
*Celtic, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 2
*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa.....	Nov. 2
*Nordam, for Falmouth-Ramdam.....	Nov. 3
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 4
*Montevideo, for Valparaiso.....	Nov. 6
*Finland, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 7
*Italia, for Gibraltar-Naples.....	Nov. 7
*California, for Glasgow.....	Nov. 8
*Carpathia, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 9
*Baltic, for Copenhagen.....	Nov. 9
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen.....	Nov. 9
*Patric, for Marseilles.....	Nov. 9
*Andania, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 10
*Duc d'Angoulême, for Naples-Genoa.....	Nov. 10
*Española, for Bordeaux.....	Nov. 11
*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 11
*Duc de Genoa, for Genoa.....	Nov. 11
*Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 12
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Ramdam.....	Nov. 12
*Palermo, for Naples-Genoa.....	Nov. 12
*Cameronia, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 12
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen.....	Nov. 13
*St. Paul, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 13
*Touaine, for Bordeaux.....	Nov. 13
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen.....	Nov. 13
*New York, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 13
*Orduna, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 13
*Pannonia, for Falmouth-London.....	Nov. 13
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux.....	Nov. 13
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa.....	Nov. 13
*Fetria, for Falmouth-London.....	Nov. 13
*Kronland, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 13
*Lapland, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 13
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Ramdam.....	Nov. 13

Sailings from Montreal

Sailings from Montreal	Oct. 31
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth.....	Oct. 31
*Glasgow, for Glasgow.....	Oct. 31
*Canada, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 4
*Northland, for Liverpool.....	Nov. 18
*Athenia, for Glasgow.....	Nov. 21

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	Nov. 1
*Adriatic, for New York.....	Nov. 1
*Cameronia, for New York.....	Nov. 4
*St. Paul, for New York.....	Nov. 4
*Celtic, for New York.....	Nov. 8
*New York, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*Orduna, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*Kronland, for New York.....	Nov. 14
*Lapland, for New York.....	Nov. 15
*Lacania, for New York.....	Nov. 18
*Philadelphia, for New York.....	Nov. 18
*Verona, for New York.....	Nov. 22
*Carpathia, for New York.....	Nov. 25

Sailings from London

Sailings from London	Nov. 1
*Pannonia, for New York.....	Nov. 1
*Celtic, for New York.....	Nov. 4
*St. Paul, for New York.....	Nov. 4
*Celtic, for New York.....	Nov. 8
*New York, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*Orduna, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*Kronland, for New York.....	Nov. 14
*Lapland, for New York.....	Nov. 15
*Lacania, for New York.....	Nov. 18
*Philadelphia, for New York.....	Nov. 18
*Verona, for New York.....	Nov. 22
*Carpathia, for New York.....	Nov. 25

Sailings from Bordeaux

Sailings from Bordeaux	Nov. 1
*La Touraine, for New York.....	Nov. 1
*Rochambeau, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*Española, for New York.....	Nov. 11

Sailings from Copenhagen

Sailings from Copenhagen	Nov. 1
*Hellig Olav, for New York.....	Nov. 1
*Frederick VIII., for New York.....	Nov. 14
*United States, for New York.....	Nov. 18
*Oscar II., for New York.....	Dec. 7

Sailings from Christiania

Sailings from Christiania	Nov. 1
*Bergensfjord, for New York.....	Nov. 19
*Christianiafjord, for New York.....	Dec. 10

Sailings from Glasgow

Sailings from Glasgow	Nov. 1
*Cameronia, for New York.....	Nov. 1
*Athenia, for Montreal.....	Nov. 4
*Tuscanian, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*California, for New York.....	Nov. 11
*Cameronia, for New York.....	Dec. 8

Transatlantic Sailings

Westbound

Sailings from San Francisco	Nov. 1
*Matsonia, for Honolulu.....	Nov. 1
*Ventura, for Sydney.....	Nov. 7
*Great Northern, for Sydney.....	Nov. 7
*Laurie, for Honolulu.....	Nov. 7
*Moana, for Sydney.....	Nov. 8
*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong.....	Nov. 11
*Kiyo Maru, for Hongkong.....	Nov. 15
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.....	Nov. 15

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria	Oct. 31
*Sado Maru, for Hongkong.....	Oct. 31
*Hawa Maru, for Hongkong.....	Oct. 31
*Hawa Maru, for Hongkong.....	Nov. 10

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 4, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters articles
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool.....	Tuscanian.....Oct. 30, 9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.	Roma.....Oct. 31, 6:00 a.m., 5:00 a.m.
Great Britain, Ireland (letter mail only), and South Africa, specially addressed, for other destinations (except Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), via Liverpool.....	Celtic.....Nov. 1, 9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.	Giuseppe Verdi.....Nov. 1, 9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Italy, Switzerland and Greece, via Genoa.....	Ioannina.....Nov. 1, 9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.	Limón.....Nov. 2, 6:30 a.m., 5:30 a.m.
Gibraltar and Greece, specially addressed, only, via Gibraltar and Piraeus.....	Noordam.....Nov. 2, 9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.	
Costa Rica, via Port Limón.....		
Netherlands, also specially addressed for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam.....		
Germany (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool.....		
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool.....		
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.....		
Except parcel post. Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates. Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above. Azores Islands, via Providence, R. I., per steamship Maru, closes Tuesday at 5:15 p. m.		
Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.		
St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. on Sundays and Mondays, and 7 a. m. on Mondays and Tuesdays.		
Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.		
Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., and is forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.		
Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m., and for Newfoundland, Monday at 5 p. m.		

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Siberia Maru.....San Fran.....Oct. 30, 6 p.m.	
China, Japan and Korea.....	Tamba Maru.....Seattle.....Oct. 30, 6 p.m.	
Guam and the Philippines.....	U. S. transport.....San Fran.....Nov. 1, 6 p.m.	
Hawaii, Philippines and Samoa Islands.....		
Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), and specially addressed for New Zealand.....	Ventura.....San Fran.....Nov. 2, 6 p.m.	
Hawaii.....	Great Northern.....San Fran.....Nov. 2, 6 p.m.	
Tahiti, Maroua and New Zealand.....		
Land and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe).....	Moana.....San Fran.....Nov. 3, 6 p.m.	
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only.....	Proteus.....Seattle.....Nov. 5, 6 p.m.	
China, Japan and Korea.....	Hawa Maru.....Seattle.....Nov. 5, 6 p.m.	

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamships Sardinian and Colorado and the Norwegian steamer Cratheus entered port yesterday from Glasgow, Scotland; Hull, England, and Sagun, Cuba, respectively. The Cratheus was nine days on the passage and brought 10,000 bags of sugar. It docked at the Lawrence & Wiggin Wharf on the Mystic River. The other two vessels berthed at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, and each brought about 150 tons of general merchandise. The Sardinian will take on a capacity cargo for Glasgow, and the Colorado will load here and at New York City for Hull, England.

This week 819,000 bushels of wheat, 143,500 bushels of corn and 400,000 bushels of oats are booked to be taken from Boston to overseas ports. The probable date they will leave, and the grain to be taken are as follows: Sardinian (Br.), Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 3, 40,000 bushels of wheat; Start Point (Br.), Liverpool, England, Oct. 31, 130,000 bushels of wheat, 8500 bushels of corn; Ninian (Br.), Manchester, England, Oct. 31, 80,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of corn; Anglian (Br.), London, England, Oct. 31, 80,000 bushels of wheat; N. Athanasalis (Greek), Piraeus, Greece, Nov. 2, 185,000 bushels of wheat; Neurst (Br.), French port, Nov. 4, 400,000 bushels of oats; Cloughdon (Br.), London, Nov. 4, 104,000 bushels of wheat, 42,000 bushels of corn; Devonian (Br.), Liverpool, Nov. 4, 120,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of corn, and the Pruth (Br.), Liverpool, Nov. 4, 80,000 bushels of wheat, 43,000 bushels of corn.

The British schooner Eva & Mildred arrived at Gloucester, Mass., today from Port Daniel, Que., with 530 quintals of codfish and the schooner Bessie L. Jorse arrived from Grand Manan with 6000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester firm for curing purposes. The schooner Mary Ruth also came in today, bringing a fare of 14,000 pounds of fresh mackerel.

Wholesalers at the fish pier today are asking these prices for fish per pound: Steak cod 9½ to 13½¢, market cod 5 to 7¢, steak pollock 5 to 6½¢, large hake 6 to 8½¢, medium hake 3½ to 4¢, steak cusk 5 to 5½¢, mackerel 9¢. Mackerel arrivals at the pier today include these schooners: Kineo 18,000 pounds, Marguerite Haskins 50,000, Ellen B. Thomas 40,000, Monarch 85,000 and 50 barrels of salt, Arthur James 60,000, Orion 25,000, Lucia 11,000, Constellation 50,000, Rob Roy 35,000, and Rose Standish 2000. A fleet of small boats brought a total of 2000 pounds of mackerel. Groundfish arrivals were the steamers Billow 77,500 pounds, Breaker 36,200, Surf 61,000, Foam 64,400, Heroine 81,120, and these schooners: A. Platt Andrew 31,700 pounds, Reading 25,000, Mary 33,000, Josie & Phoebe 41,200, Valarie 35,300, Eleonora de Costa 23,300, Edith Silveira 31,100, Eleanor 20,000, Robert & Arthur 29,000, Ethel B. Penny 16,600, James & Esther 11,700, Eliza Nunan 27,300, Actor 3700, Angeline C. Nunan 31,000, Lillian 1700.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrivals
Strs Grecian, James, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Tugs Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia, two bgs Draper and Hammond; Neponset, Sears, Sandwich, twg bg Panther Creek.

Stm lrs Leviathan, Briton, Situate; Reliance, Brooks, Situate; Herbert, Rickes, Ipswich, Mass.

H. F. Dimock, Hamilton, New York; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News; Governor Dingley, Lincolnton, Portland; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.

RAILWAYS ASK PROTECTION FOR MEN AT INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission was today asked by railroad representatives to issue an order protecting from punishment by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers any engineers who may testify before the commission against the adoption of high power electric headlights on railroads. The request followed charges of coercion of engineers by brotherhood leaders, under the brotherhood provision that "any member who interferes with national legislative matters offered by our legislative representative at Washington shall be expelled."

The roads intend to establish, through testimony of engineers, that powerful headlights are blinding and that installation of them "would be followed by great numbers of unavoidable accidents." The brotherhood organizations are demanding a light "powerful enough to illuminate a dark object the size of a man at 1000 yards distance."

DIPLOMATISTS LEAVE MEXICO
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Two European ministers to Mexico passed through San Antonio Saturday on their way from Mexico City to Washington on missions which they refused to discuss in any way. They were not traveling together. Count Kaiman Kana Volkonsky, Austro-Hungarian envoy, was the first to arrive

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SHOW AN IRREGULAR PRICE TREND

With Few Exceptions Movement Is Downward in New York — Steel Still Leads in Activity — Zinc Issues Prominent

General strength again prevailed in the New York stock market in the early dealings today. Most of the list was active. Coppers in particular were higher. China rose more than a point. International Paper common also was a feature, with an advance of nearly two points. Steel common was up a large fraction at the opening and then eased off a shade.

Gulf common and Arizona Commercial were at gains of a point each at first in the local stock market today. Copper range hardened half a point, and the tone of the general market was good.

Price movements became very much mixed toward midday. United States Steel was weak, declining to 117 1/2 from an opening of 119. The motor stocks also were conspicuously weak. Rock Island had a good gain but the bulls as a general thing were heavy. Utah Copper opened up 1/2 at 107, improved 1/2 further and dropped 2 points before midday.

The zinc stocks were strong. American Zinc opened up 1/4 in Boston at 47 1/2, went to 50 1/2 and then receded under 50 before midday. The preferred opened up 1/2 at 79 and advanced a point further. Gulf common opened up a point at 106, declined 2 points, advanced to 106 1/2 and again receded more than a point.

Stocks took a turn for the better in the early afternoon, with good advances throughout the New York list. The International Paper issues were particularly strong. Gulf common made a further good gain in Boston.

New York total sales, 1,091,600 shares; \$4,942,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market: United West Oil 1 1/2 @ 3-16; Aetna Exp 1 1/2 @ 11 1/2; Ariz Copperfields 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Big Ledge 7 3/4 @ 7 3/4; Boston & Mont 77 @ 79; Butler Chemical 3 3/4 @ 4 1/2; Butte Copper & Zinc 8 3/4 @ 9 1/4; Caledonia 48 @ 52; Denver & Arizona 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Emma Copper 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2; First National 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2.

Goldfield Cons 55 @ 57; Grant Motors 7 @ 10; Howe Sound 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; Hupp Motors 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; M. P. Arms 6 @ 6 1/2; Insp Needles 11-16 @ 13-16; Jerome Verde 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; Jerome Victor 2 @ 2 1/2; Jumbo Ext 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2; N. Y. Oil 7 @ 7 1/2; Magna 4 3/4 @ 4 3/4; Maxima 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; McKinley Bar 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; Mont Gold 8 @ 8 1/2; Mojave Tung 3 1/2 @ 4; Mother Lode 37 @ 38; Nipissing 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; United Motors 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2; Omar 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2.

Oklahoma Prod 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2; Peerless Motors 22 @ 24; Rex 29 1/2 @ 30; San Toy 12 @ 13; Sapulpa 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2; Sub Bot 32 @ 34; Success 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; United Verde 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2; Victoria Oil 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; White Oak 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; Zinc Con 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2; Federal Oil 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2; Calumet Jerome 26 1/2 @ 26 1/2; U. S. Steamships 6 1/2 @ 7; Calumet Treadwell 77 @ 78.

ATCHISON'S PLANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Atchison road expects to enter St. Louis through a traffic agreement with the Burlington and under construction of a cut-off in Central Missouri. Plan calls for new tracks from some point near Carrollton 16 a point near Mexico, Mo., on the Burlington. Negotiations are now under way with Burlington, and joint service will be maintained, President Atchison says.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 69, General Asphalt com 69, General Asp pld tr 72 1/2, Lehigh Nav 77 1/2, Lehigh Val Tran 21, Lehigh Val Tran pref 43 1/2, Lake Superior 10 1/2, Phila Co 41 1/2, Phila pld 41 1/2, Phila Exp 29 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 19 1/2, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 45 1/2, United Gas Imp 91.

AMERICAN COMMERCE OUTLOOK

American Industrial Commission, which went to France two years ago under auspices of American Manufacturers' Export Association, has returned and reports encouraging outlook for American commerce.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Tuesday unsettled, probably local rain; moderate variable wind.

For southern New England Generally cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably local rains Tuesday.

For northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 53.0; 10 a. m. 53.0; 12 noon 55.2; 2 p. m. 58.3

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 54.0; New Orleans 64.0; Buffalo 58.0; New York 58.0; Chicago 58.0; St. Louis 58.0; Cincinnati 58.0; Pittsburgh 58.0; Denver 58.0; Portland, Me. 58.0; Des Moines 58.0; Portland, Ore. 58.0; Jacksonville 58.0; San Francisco 58.0; Kansas City 58.0; St. Louis 58.0; Nantucket 58.0; Washington 58.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Ship rises 6:25; High water, 1:17 a. m.; 1:30 p. m.; Length of day, 10:26; Moon sets, 7:30 p. m.; LEIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:11 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	148	148	148	148
Ajax Rubber	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Alaska Gold	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Alaska Ind.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pf.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
A Chem pf.	102	102	102	102
Am B Sugar.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Can.	63	63	62	62
Am Car Fr.	63	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
Am Oil.	55 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am H & L.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am H & L pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	28	28 1/2	28	28
Am Lined.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Lins. pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco.	83 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82
Am Loco pf.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelt.	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	117	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
Am SSec pf.	100 1/2	101	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am SSec pf. pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Steel.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar.	122 1/2	123 1/2	120	120
Am Tel. & Tel.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133
Am Woolen.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Writ pf.	46 1/2	49 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Am Zinc.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	78 1/2	80	78 1/2	79
Anconda.	96	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Asso Oil.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchison.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchison pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Coast L.	121	121	121	121
At Gulf.	105	107 1/2	104 1/2	106
At Gulf pf.	8	8	8	8
Bald Loco.	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	88	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.	157 1/2	160 1/2	157 1/2	160 1/2
Batoplas.	2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	150	150	150	150
BF Goodrich.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
BF Goodrich pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Brook R T.	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85
Brown Sh.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Burns Bros.	79	81 1/2	79	81 1/2
Butte & Sup.	64 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2
Cal Petrol.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Can Pac.	174 1/2	174 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Cl Leather.	97 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	95
Cl Leather pf.	115	116	115	115
Chan Motor.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
CM & ST pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Chl R & P.	33 1/2	36 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2
Chl & G West.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Chl & G West pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	45
Chile Cop.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chino Cop.	62	63	60 1/2	61
Clu Peabody.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Col Fuel.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Gas & El.	39 1/2	40	38 1/2	39
Col South.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Col St 2d pf.	51	51	51	51
Con Tab & R.	47	47	47	47
Con Can.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Con Gas.	139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Con Gas pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124
Con Gas Bat Rts	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Corn Prod.	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
Corn Prod pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cru Steel.	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Cru Steel pf.	122	122	122	122
Cuban C Sug.	76	76 1/2	74 1/2	75
Cuban CS pf.	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dal & Huds.	152	152	152	152
Denver pf.	21	21	21	21
Denver pf. pf.	46	47 1/2	46	46 1/2
Det Edison.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Dia Match.	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	120
Dome Mins.	25	25	25	25
Erie.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39
Erie 1st pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
F & M S pf.	40	40	40	40
Gas W & W.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Gen Chem pf.	116	116	116	116
G Motors pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gen Electric.	181 1/2	182	181	181 1/2
Granby Min.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gr Nor Ore.	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Green Can.	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gulf St 1 pf.	101	101	101	101
Ill Central.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	19	23 1/2	19	23 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int Cor.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Cor pf.	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	40 1/2	41	38 1/2	39 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	115	115	112	113 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
In Paper.	54 1/2	60 1/2	54 1/2	60 1/2
In Paper pf.	103	107	103	105 1/2
Iowa Cent.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Kan City So.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City So pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kayser.	98	98	98	98
Kenneb Cop.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Lack Steel.	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
LE & W.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
LE & W pf.	53	53	53	53
Lehigh & T.	41	41	41	41
Lehigh Val.	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Loans Wiles.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Manhattan.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Max Motor.	85 1/2	86	84 1/2	85 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	55	55	55	55
May Co.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69
Mex Petrol.	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108
Miami.	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
M & ST.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
M & ST New.	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
MSP & SSM.	125	125	125	125
Mo & T.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	18.80	18.81	18.42	18.56
January	18.70	18.74	18.34	18.51
March	18.86	18.82	18.41	18.66
May	19.01	19.01	18.61	18.78
July	19.01	19.03	18.65	18.80

Spots 18.55, down 30 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 points net lower. Sales 10,000 bales, including 7700 American; Jan.-Feb. 10,700; March-April 10,770; May-June 10,850; July-Aug. 10,840.

FINANCIAL RETURNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. returned from Europe and says general feeling on other side was that war would last at least another year.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 67 1/2 c. up 1/2 c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 32 1/2 d. unchanged.

NEW YORK BANKS' RESOURCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aggregate resources of 202 banks doing business under the laws of New York State on Sept. 29 were \$40,704,210 and total deposits of \$739,038,716.

The motive power department of the New Haven inaugurated a new engine and crew schedule on the Providence division this morning.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	
Adventure	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	
Ameek	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Alaska	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Algomah	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allouez	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Ag Ch	83	83	83	83
Am Ag Ch pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Amoskeag	77	77	75	77
Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
Am Sugar	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Tel	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133
Am Wool pf.	98	98	97	97
Am Zinc	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	79	79	79	79
Anaconda	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Ariz Com	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ariz Com pf.	106	107	104	106
Atl Gulf & WI	67 1/2	70	67 1/2	70
Atl Gulf pf.	67 1/2	70	67 1/2	70
B & A	177	177 1/2	177	177
Best Elv	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82
Best & Lowell	125	125	125	125
Boston & M	46	46 1/2	46	46
B-Prov	212	212	212	212
Butte & Balala	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Butte & Ariz	68 1/2	68 1/2	63	63
Butte & Sup	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73
Butte & Hecla	580	580	580	580
Butte & Int	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Butte & Int	62 1/2	63	61 1/2	61 1/2
Butte & Range	71 1/2	72	70 1/2	70 1/2
Butte & Cem	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Butte & West	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Butte & Boston	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte & Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Butte & Elec	231	231	231	231
Butte & Burghoff	76	76	76	76
Butte & Canby	90	90	90	90
Butte & Can	51	51	51	51
Butte & Coal	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Butte & Creek pf.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Butte & Royale	33	33 1/2	33	33
Butte & Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte & Weenaw	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte & Copper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Butte & Salle	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte & San Val	5	5 1/2	5	5
Butte & S	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Butte & Elec	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte & Elec pf.	33	33	33	33
Butte & Gas	90	90	90	90
Butte & Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
Butte & thaler	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Butte & thigan	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte & Hawk	96 1/2	97	96	97
Butte & Ana Con	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Butte & Arcadian	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Butte & Eng Tel.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Butte & Idria	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Butte & Bay Co	157	157	157	157
Butte & ssing	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Butte & Butte	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Butte & Sco Steel	141	141	140 1/2	141
Butte & N & H	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Butte & Dom	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Butte & Pola	91	91 1/2	91	91
Butte & Coal	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	18
Butte & Sugar	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Butte & Key	92	92 1/2	92	92
Butte & Con	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Butte & But.	15	15	15	15
Butte & F. M.	4	4	4	4
Butte & La Fe	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Butte & Canon	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & & Ari.	30	30	30	30
Butte & Mah M & S	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Butte & Arys	90	90	90	90
Butte & Boston	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Butte & T & Co	151	151 1/2	151	151
Butte & Tr & W	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
Butte & arack	45 1/2	45 1/2	45	45
Butte & ington	61	62 1/2	61	62
Butte & rity	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Butte & umme	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Butte & ed Fruit	162 1/2	162 1/2	161	161
Butte & oe M pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Butte & oe M pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Butte & melt pf.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Butte & Steel	51	51	50 1/2	51
Butte & Steel	119	119	117 1/2	117 1/2
Butte & Steel	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Butte & Apex	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Butte & Cons	15	15	14 1/2	15
Butte & Copper	107	107	105 1/2	105 1/2
Butte & Metal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7	7
Butte & ulla	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Butte & End	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Butte & Union	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Butte & erine	46	46	46	46

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STOCKS RISE
TO NEW HIGH
PRICE LEVEL

Last Week's Operations in Securities Markets Witness Further Gains by Various Issues—U. S. Steel's Activity

The rise in steel, sugar, leather and paper stocks and Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies to new high records, and the sustained demand for the low-priced railroad shares, featured the trading in Wall Street during the past week. The spectacular advance in Steel common on enormous dealings had a stimulating effect on the entire list, and prices showed substantial net gains for the week. Copper shares, under the lead of Utah Copper, displayed some strength, but war stocks were generally quiet, except for the sharp advances in Crucible and American Can.

Standard railroad shares were practically neglected. Rock Island on dealings of more than half a million shares advanced to its 1916 top price, and corresponding strength was displayed by other rails just emerging from receivership.

The tables below give the high, low and last prices, together with the net changes of the leading, active stocks of New York and Boston for the week ended Oct. 28:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Am Beet Sugar	104 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	2 1/2
Am Can	64 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	3 1/2
Am C & Fdry	70 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	3 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	58 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Am H & L	20 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	1 1/2
do pref	79 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	1 1/2
Am Locom	83 1/2	79 1/2	82 1/2	4 1/2
Am Smelters	113 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	2 1/2
Am Sugar	125 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2	6 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	2 1/2
Am Writ P pref	48 1/2	42 1/2	46 1/2	4 1/2
Anacosta	96 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	3 1/2
Ashland	108 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	4 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	104 1/2	94 1/2	104 1/2	10 1/2
Baldwin Loco	87 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	5 1/2
Bell & Ohio	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	650	560	650	90 1/2
Can Pacific	176 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	2 1/2
Cent Leather	78 1/2	88 1/2	96 1/2	8 1/2
Ches & Ohio	70 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	2 1/2
C. I. & Pac	34 1/2	25 1/2	32 1/2	9 1/2
Chile Cop	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	1 1/2
China	62 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	5 1/2
Col Fuel	56 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2	5 1/2
Col Gas	40 1/2	36 1/2	39 1/2	4 1/2
Con Gas of B	126 1/2	118 1/2	124 1/2	8 1/2
Corn Prod	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2
Crucible Steel	90 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	5 1/2
Cuba Cane	76 1/2	68 1/2	75 1/2	8 1/2
D & R G pf	52 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	7 1/2
Erie	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	2 1/2
Gen Elec	185 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	4 1/2
Goodrich	75 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	3 1/2
GU Nor Ore	45 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	3 1/2
do pf	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	1 1/2
Illinois Central	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	1 1/2
Inspiration	68 1/2	64 1/2	67 1/2	4 1/2
In Mer Mar	42 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	3 1/2
do pf	118 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	5 1/2
Inter Nickel	53 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	4 1/2
Inter Paper	64 1/2	45 1/2	53 1/2	9 1/2
do pf	105 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	6 1/2
Kansas City Sou	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	2 1/2
Lehigh Valley	56 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2	4 1/2
Lockport	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	2 1/2
Loose-Wiles	27 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	3 1/2
Lee Rubber	43 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	4 1/2
Lehigh Valley	56 1/2	52 1/2	55 1/2	4 1/2
Maxwell	91 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	6 1/2
Mex Met	113 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	4 1/2
Miami	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2
M. K. & T.	8 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2
M & St L new	36 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pac cfs	10 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/2	3 1/2
M P W I	27 1/2	24 1/2	27 1/2	3 1/2
Nevada Cons	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	1 1/2
N Y Central	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	2 1/2
New Haven	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	1 1/2
Nor & West	145 1/2	140 1/2	143 1/2	5 1/2
Nor Pacific	113 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	2 1/2
Pennsylvania	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2
Ray Cons	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
Reading	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 1/2
Rep I & S	80 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	4 1/2
So Pac	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1 1/2
So Ry	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Studebaker	136 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	6 1/2
Tenn Copper	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Texas Co	232 1/2	228 1/2	226 1/2	2 1/2
Un Bag	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2 1/2
Un Pac	153 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	3 1/2
U S Rubber	42 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	3 1/2
U S Steel	121 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	4 1/2
Utah Copper	108 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	10 1/2
Westinghouse	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	2 1/2
Wills-Over	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	2 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Allouez	71 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	2 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	1 1/2
Am Zinc	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	2 1/2
do pf	177 1/2	176 1/2	178 1/2	2 1/2
Aris Com'l	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2
At. G. & W. I.	105 1/2	94 1/2	105 1/2	11 1/2
Boston & Maine	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Ariz	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	2 1/2
Copper Range	72 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	3 1/2
East Butte	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	2 1/2
Island Creek	52 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	3 1/2
Int Royale	31 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Cons	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Gas	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2
Mohawk	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	2 1/2
Nipe Bay	157 1/2	147 1/2	157 1/2	10 1/2
North Butte	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
Nova Scotia St	143 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2	5 1/2
Pond Creek	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	2 1/2
Punta Alegre S	55 1/2	55 1/2	58 1/2	3 1/2
St Mary's M L	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	2 1/2
Sup & Boston	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co	154 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2	1 1/2
Tamarack	48 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	3 1/2
Un Fruit	164 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	3 1/2
United Shoe	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2
U S Smelting	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	1 1/2
do pf	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Metals	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2
Ventura	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2

*Decrease. †Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES
ENVELOPE OUTLOOK

Despite the prospect that its 1916 net profits will cross the \$300,000 mark and the fact that the common stock has recently climbed to 225, it is seriously doubted if United States Envelope directors have in view any extra cash or stock dividend distribution for the common stock.

There is only \$750,000 of this issue outstanding and it is so small that even 50 per cent or 60 per cent profits, big as they sound, do not spell anything remarkable in the line of dollars and cents.

COTTON CLOTH
CALL BROAD
AND ACTIVE

Notwithstanding Further Advance in Raw Materials Mills Maintain Profit Margin—Wage Situation Serious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Further rises in the raw material and in the manufactured products have again characterized the cotton manufacturing industry during the past week, as during many weeks previous. New Bedford and Fall River mills are still enjoying a very broad and active demand for their goods and notwithstanding the continuous increases in the cost of production they are able to maintain their manufacturing margin intact, if not actually widen it still further.

The wage agitation in Fall River reached a serious stage last week when the manufacturers, without even bothering to meet to consider the matter, refused to grant the 10 per cent increase that the operatives asked. Thereupon the union leaders announced that next Wednesday night the unions involved will take a vote on the question of striking. Notwithstanding these movements by the employers and employees, it is not believed in any quarter that Fall River will be tied up with a wage dispute. Business is too good for the manufacturers to close their mills willingly, and wages are already too high to encourage the operatives to leave their machines.

It is generally expected that the matter will be adjusted, perhaps on the basis of a compromise of 5 per cent, or perhaps an agreement to raise wages later in the year. The manufacturers point out that even with the large earnings that they have realized this year, they have not begun to recoup the losses and slim profits they have been contending with for five or six years past. Repairs to mill plants long postponed should now be made, and debts which have piled up should be reduced. It is a fact that, making reasonable allowance for depreciation of mill plants, the net earnings of Fall River mills during the past seven or eight years have not averaged more than 2 or 3 per cent.

Manufacturers all over New England are watching the outcome of the wage situation in Fall River, and to some extent they have been influenced in their selling policies by it. They have found in it a new reason for holding back for higher prices for cloth and yarn. But cotton is the greatest factor in pushing up cloth and yarn prices. The fine Egyptian cotton used in this city is actually commanding 50 cents a pound, or only two pounds to the dollar, and good grades of print cloth long postponed should now be made, and debts which have piled up should be reduced. It is a fact that, making reasonable allowance for depreciation of mill plants, the net earnings of Fall River mills during the past seven or eight years have not averaged more than 2 or 3 per cent.

Confidence in the future of the cotton mill business is more general now than it has been at any time since the present prosperity set in. During the past week cotton mill shares in both Fall River and this city have risen to new high levels, on the disclosure of large earnings by Fall River corporations and on reports as to what New Bedford mills are doing. It is stated that one \$3,000,000 corporation here earned \$200,000 this last quarter and a corporation with \$1,250,000 common and \$300,000 preferred earned \$150,000. Well-managed yarn mills are realizing extraordinary profits, and although investors are bidding higher and higher hardly any offerings of stock are made in the market.

One of the interesting developments of the mill business during the past week was the fact that Fall River mill corporations, in electing their officers for the coming year, ignored the Clayton law in its provision forbidding interlocking directorates. The mill men insist that it is unconstitutional, and they say they will not comply with it until it has been proved valid by a test case in the courts.

NO PREELECTION
BUSINESS SLUMP

CHICAGO, Ill.—Business in the West shows little, if any, hesitation, due to the coming election. The volume of trade is as great as at any time. Confidence in the future is very marked.

The impetus furnished to western industries by the enormous orders for munitions and other supplies by certain European nations has been augmented by interests in this country for strictly domestic consumption. Together the volume has now reached enormous proportions.

The steel industry is experiencing additional prosperity with equipment orders placed by railroads. These are urgent, prices apparently being a minor consideration.

There has been little change in the mercantile trade, business being heavy. Railroad traffic is still maintained on a remarkable scale and money remains plentiful in most sections, making collections easy.

NEW DIVISION POINT

SLATON, Tex.—Atchison has erected a large division office building here and plans to increase capacity of its car repair shops and make other improvements. Present division is to be divided into two divisions, with headquarters here.

BETHELEHEM STEEL BONDS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dodge & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., E. W. Clark & Co. and C. E. Lower Stokes, Philadelphia, have purchased \$16,000,000 Bethlehem Steel purchase money and improvement mortgage 20-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1936, of the outstanding \$31,942,000.

NEW DIMES DISTRIBUTED
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia mint is distributing among United States subtreasuries of the eastern district \$180,000 worth of the new dimes so eagerly looked for.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago, last week, amounted to 215,065 head, an increase of 58,576 head and they were 207,790 head more than a year ago. Arrivals of hogs increased 42,795 head over the previous week and were 117,122 head over last year. Cattle arrivals for the week increased 7874 head and were 33,229 head more than the corresponding week in 1915. Receipts of sheep were

7876 head more than the week before and as compared with a year ago showed a gain of 57,433 head. The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended Oct. 28:

	Last week	Prev week	Last yr
Hogs	215,065	172,270	97,943
Cattle	94,772	76,898	51,543
Sheep	131,563	123,657	74,124
Total	441,400	372,825	223,610

LARD BREAKS HIGH RECORD
CHICAGO, Ill.—October lard at \$16.35, with cash lard slightly higher, broke previous high record, in 1870.

FRENCH WAR FINANCE
PARIS, France.—Bank of France has received \$370,000,000 gold since outbreak of the war. It is announced today. General satisfaction is expressed over success of the second French war loan. So great was the rush of final subscribers that it will be several days before all are assorted.

JOPLIN ZINC SALES
JOPLIN, Mo.—Last week's zinc ore sales of 22,000,000 pounds exceeded previous high record by 50 per cent. Price which has been advanced \$5 a ton, is now \$15 a ton.

BUFFALO HAS
BANK MERGER

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Manufacturers Traders National Bank has acquired the Third National Bank. The manufacturers institution will have resources exceeding \$45,000,000, and will increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The Third National had a capital of \$1,000,000. W. A. Morgan, president of the Buffalo Copper & Brass Company has been elected a director of the manufacturers bank.

\$300,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

5½% SECURED LOAN GOLD NOTES

Dated November 1, 1916

Interest payable May 1 and November 1.

\$150,000,000 Three-Year Notes due November 1, 1919

\$150,000,000 Five-Year Notes due November 1, 1921

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Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in London in sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86½ to the pound.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

Coupon Notes of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000

Redeemable at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days notice, as follows:

		Three-Year Notes	Five-Year Notes
From November 1, 1916 to October 31, 1917 inclusive		103 and interest	105 and interest
" " 1, 1917 " 31, 1918		102 and interest	104 and interest
" " 1, 1918 " 31, 1919		101 and interest	103 and interest
" " 1, 1919 " 31, 1920			102 and interest
" " 1, 1920 " 31, 1921			101 and interest

To be secured by pledge with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of not less than \$360,000,000, calculated on the basis of then prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz:

Group I. Stocks, bonds and / other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada the Colony of Newfoundland, and / or provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and / or Canadian municipalities. Aggregate value not less than \$180,000,000

(Of the foregoing there will be somewhat over \$100,000,000 in aggregate value of securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Group II. Bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following Governments, to wit: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and / or approximately \$25,000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies. Aggregate value not less than \$180,000,000

Total \$360,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of definitive securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value, the Government is to deposit additional securities to maintain the 20% margin. The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase or by redemption by lot.

Upon the retirement of the three-year notes, a proportionate amount of the collateral may be withdrawn approximately ratably from each class.

The Government also, from time to time may make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the then relative amounts in value of the groups. All substitutions, withdrawals and valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Three Year Notes at 99¼ and interest, yielding over 5.75 per cent.

The Five-Year Notes at 98½ and interest, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

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THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

AMOUNTS DUE ON ALLOTMENTS WILL BE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., IN NEW YORK FUNDS, TO THEIR ORDER, AND THE DATE OF PAYMENT WILL BE GIVEN IN THE NOTICES OF ALLOTMENT.

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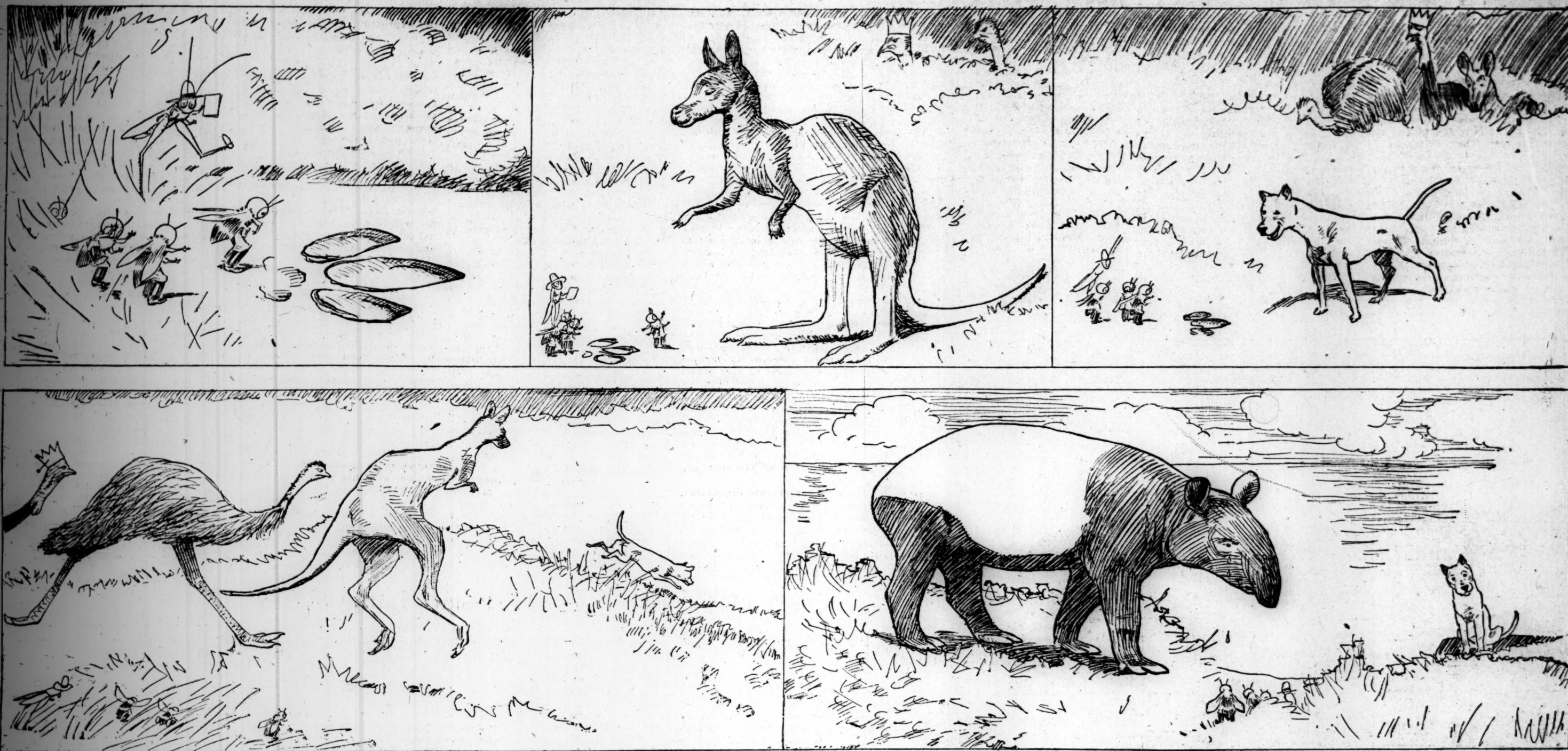
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Dingo, the Australian Wild Dog, Proves His Usefulness by Tracking a Tapir



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One day the bees discovered a mysterious footprint. It was three-toed. They knew it was not big enough to be an elephant's, although, upon careful measurement, it was found to be considerably too large to be our Mr. Grasshop's. The bees could not think what animal made it, and they hated Mr. Kangaroo, who at once proved to the satisfaction of all that it was not his footprint. Likewise Mr. Emu and Mr. Cassowary inspected the track, but could not identify it. All were very much puzzled when along came Dingo, the Australian wild dog, little brother to all yellow dogs.

Now some say that Dingo has always been a wild dog, while there are others who believe that his forbears were tame dogs, long ago when

they came to the island-continent with their masters. Perhaps they remained alone on the island, among all the strange animals, until finally they became as wild as their associates. At any rate, they are wild today, though cunning, intelligent, affectionate and easily tamed, if taken in hand when they are puppies.

Dingo was quite as intelligent as the rest of his tribe, and he knew every track of every animal in the forest and on the plain. "This track I don't recognize," said he; "therefore it is the track of some strange animal." And, taking a sniff at it, Dingo bounded away, followed more or less closely by the rest.

Over fields and through underbrush they scampered; once Dingo lost the scent in crossing a stream, but he circled about until he found it again.

Then off they went once more, up hill and down, leaping over ditches and low bushes which got in their way. Finally, just as Dingo came to the shore, he stopped so suddenly that the other animals almost ran him down in their haste. Dingo sat down, cocked his head on one side, and then announced, "This is he—the animal who made the tracks."

A queer-looking beast was standing alone on the shore, looking disconsolately out over the ocean. This new beast was about the size of a donkey; it had a glossy, black, sleek and plush-like back but its sides were white, making it look as if a saddle blanket had been thrown over it. The bees and Mr. Grasshop noted that its strangest feature was its nose—a prehensile nose, which might have been intended to have a proboscis like the

elephant's but had carried its intention only a short distance and then forgotten all about it.

"That's the animal which made the track," repeated Dingo impressively. "But he has four toes," objected our Mr. Grasshop.

"Look at his hind feet," replied the knowing Dingo, true descendant of an intelligent race.

Sure enough, this strange animal had three toes behind and four toes in front. But this did not explain who he was and how he came to be in Australia.

"Who are you, and where do you come from?" tactful Mr. Grasshop finally ventured to inquire.

For answer, the animal at first only wept; great briny tears began to fall one after another from his tiny eyes. The bees moved to a little distance to

avoid their splash. The situation was very awkward; how could the bees and Mr. Grasshop offer consolation to a strange animal whose name they did not know? But at last the stranger found his voice.

"I am a Malayan tapir," he said sadly and slowly. "I came to Australia with a circus and I am weeping because I want to get back home. When I first joined the circus, it was all very interesting, but after a while I wearied of it all. So one day I left without saying good-by to the other animals, and I started in the direction of my home in the Malay peninsula. I traveled on cheerfully for many miles and then I came to an ocean—this ocean. Now what am I to do?"

If you will look at a map, you will see that the Malay peninsula, the only place on earth where the tapir could

feel at home while nearer Australia than Cuba or Madagascar, is still quite a distance away. It was no wonder that the tapir wept. Even Dingo, ordinarily of a sunny disposition, felt sad. He and the bees and our Mr. Grasshop, by showing their sympathy with the tapir's predicament and by talking to him as encouragingly as possible, finally brought their new friend to a more hopeful mood. He stopped crying and told them something about his home and his habits.

"I live in the forest and love to swim," he said. "I'm as tame as I look, and people can easily do what they call 'domesticate' me and my family. We would make fine pets, but"—and here the tapir heaved a big sigh—"few people seem to care to keep pet tapirs. You may like to know that, when we are very young, we are

striped and spotted in such a way that we look like entirely different animals. We live on three portions of the earth's surface—in the Malay peninsula and the adjacent islands, in South America and Central America. Although we are widely separated, all we tapirs have a strong family resemblance, the only difference being in our size and our markings. Oh, yes, and the South American cousins lack the white sides, which people say are like a saddle blanket, and are somewhat smaller. But I should like to see one of my relatives—even if his sides were black!" and at this the poor tapir began crying afresh.

So the bees, Mr. Grasshop and Dingo put their heads together and schemed how they might take the tapir back home. How they managed it we shall read on another Monday.

The Boy With the Long Memory

"There is an old saying, now worn pretty threadbare, that it is best to study nothing but 'the three Rs, Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic.' A very lovable Englishman who became famous, Thomas Babington Macaulay, went further than this. He paid as little heed to figures as possible, and spent about the whole of his life reading and writing. You will wish you could have known him when you hear the story of his life," writes Mary Stoyell Stimpson in "The Child's Book of English Biography."

"Tom Macaulay had a lot of brothers and sisters younger than himself. Left alone a good deal, he soon found that books were fine company. He did not care for toys, but could be found at almost any hour of the day, lying on the floor with a book open before him and a thick slice of bread-and-butter in one hand. One of the parlor maids had told that often when she was cleaning the plate, little Tom would perch on the table beside her, holding a book nearly as large as himself, and tell her the main parts of its contents. He liked to take long walks, but chattered every step of the way to his mother or nurse, either making up stories or repeating some he had read in words long enough for a college professor to use. From the time of his babyhood he had a wonderful memory, and so used long sentences and even whole pages from books he read which sounded very strange from his small lips."

"You must not think that Tom Macaulay was a prig or tiresome because he used different language from other children. He did not realize that he did. He was full of fun, and made friends wherever he went. His little brothers and sisters adored him, for he could not only tell better stories than any one they knew, but could invent games, write plays, and make rhymes as fast as he could talk."

"When he went to college, it seemed as if the whole house were gone. Of course, his parents knew from the first that Tom had great talents, yet they did not wish him to become vain and forward, so, while he was growing up, they took pains to praise his verses and compositions very little. But it did not take the dean long to see that he had a most unusual student, and he wrote to Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, 'Your son will stand before kings!'"

And the account goes on to tell of

how, after college, Tom Macaulay went back home again, his family having in the meantime moved to another locality. "He began taking pupils, he won prizes, and wrote for magazines. He was short and stout, with a round, honest face, but carried himself with dignity, and proved a giant for work. For one who had scorned arithmetic, he showed an amazingly clear head for figures, and when the college had set about untangling his father's affairs, he managed well. The family moved to a less fashionable part of the city . . . but Tom kept the others cheerful."

"It seemed like the good old vacation times to have him back home—those vacation-holidays when the big brother would spring out from under the table or sofa, pretending he was a tiger or lion, and, growling savagely, would chase the children until they were breathless."

"In the new home, books were read aloud in the evening, or Tom told stories before the open fire, or made puns. The last he greatly enjoyed, and once, on a wager, he made two hundred puns in two hours. Some of these were better than others, but all were funny."

"Tom kept on reading, year in and year out. He read in trains, he read in steamboats, he read on the streets, he read in bed half the night when every one else was sound asleep. And the best of all was that he remembered everything he read. He had such a wonderful memory that he could repeat such long books as 'Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Paradise Lost' word for word. He could recite the Old Testament in English and the New Testament in Greek. People were not through wondering at the amount of reading Tom Macaulay had done, when it was found he could write and speak in a strangely fine manner, too."

"The most learned magazine of the time was the Edinburgh Review. Macaulay was pleased at the compliment when he was asked to furnish an article for it. He took 'Milton,' the man who had written 'Paradise Lost,' for a subject. One week after the article appeared, or perhaps in less time, the 35-year-old author was famous."

The Mexican Seacoast

The seacoast of Mexico, including both that on the Pacific ocean and that on the gulf of California, measures 4574 miles.

Merry Are the Bells

Merry are the bells, and merry would they ring,
Merry was myself, and merry could I sing;
With a merry ding-dong, happy, gay, and free,
And a merry sing-song, happy let us be!

Waddle goes your gait, and hollow are your hoofs;
Noddle goes your pate, and purple is your nose;
Merry is your sing-song, happy, gay, and free;
With a merry ding-dong, happy let us be!

Merry have we met, and merry have we been;
Merry let us part, and merry meet again;
With our merry sing-song, happy, gay, and free,
With a merry ding-dong, happy let us be!

Prejudice Against Beards

Nowhere was there more prejudice against beards than at the Inns of Court centuries ago. The "Black Books" of Lincoln's Inn of the sixteenth century are full of references to offenders who were "fined double comens durnye such tyme as they shal have any berde." This proving ineffective, a whole batch of bearded barristers was in 1554 "banished from ye Howse," and shortly afterward a judge's order was obtained for the compulsory shaving of some of the members. The Inner Temple benches were not quite so severe, for a fine of 20s was the sole penalty imposed in 1555 for "wearyng beardes of more than three weekes growthe." The war against bearded barristers continued at the Inns of Court until the seventeenth century.

Long after this, however, the prejudice against the unshaved barrister remained. Vice Chancellor Bacon carried his dislike so far that he always refused to listen to bearded or moustached counsel, pretending that he could not hear them. Even now, although there are plenty of bearded barristers and K. C.'s, few have attained eminence. The most brilliant exception was perhaps the late Judah Philip Benjamin, "silver-tongued Benjamin," who despite of his moustache and American "goatee" earned the princely income of £35,000 a year.—London Chronicle.

New Fruits and Flowers from China

Many new fruits, flowers, vegetables and trees, believed adaptable to the United States, have been gathered during a three-year expedition to China made by Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer of the department of agriculture. Mr. Meyer went through Central China 1500 miles on foot to the borders of Tibet, touching some sections never before visited by a white man.

The most important discovery, probably, was the jubube tree, which bears a heavy crop of brownish fruit, delicious when fresh, and forming, when dried, a confection similar to the Persian date. Officials believe it offers a new industry to California and the Southwest.

Mr. Meyer discovered a wild peach . . . the root system of which offers great possibilities as a grafting post; Chinese persimmons, larger than any hitherto known in this country; adequate food roots and vegetables offering promising possibilities for the utilization of swamp lands; about 30 varieties of vegetable and timber bamboos, and a number of Chinese vegetables, bush and climber roses, shrubs and trees. In a hitherto unvisited valley in Tibet, he found a hazel tree, 100 feet high, a surprising departure from the hazel bush. Elsewhere English walnuts were discovered in a wild state.

Plantings were obtained of a Chinese white pine tree, remarkable for its white bark. Among the roses found was a variety of rosa shanxi, bearing small light yellow flowers, which promises to lead to the production of new hardy types of yellow roses.

Yellow rambler roses were found which may meet a demand for a climbing rose, with a flower differing in shade from the crimson and pink flowers of the well-known rambler varieties.

Discovery of the wild peach is regarded as indicating that the peach may have been a native of China rather than of Persia, and the presence of native and hardy oranges and other citrus fruits gave added evidence that China was the home of the orange. Many other plants commonly ascribed to other countries, such as the wistaria, chrysanthemum, lilac, azalea, and certain peonies and

rambler roses have been developed by the Chinese, although because they reach Caucasian use through other nearby nations, their origin often has been overlooked.

The fact that the Chinese have been farming in some sections for about 4000 years led the department of agriculture officials to explore in that country in hope of finding solutions for special difficulties which confront American farmers. . . .—Washington Herald.

Mysteries of Invisible Writing

Invisible writing smacks of hidden treasure and exciting adventures; it has a fascination that appeals to almost every one. Even if you see no way in which to make use of it, you enjoy experimenting with it.

Here is a way that is not commonly known, says the Youths Companion: Soak a sheet of ordinary writing paper in a basin of clean water until it is thoroughly wet. Then get a piece of glass and, after washing it clean, place the wet sheet of writing paper on it, smoothing out all wrinkles and being careful to see that the paper firmly adheres to the glass. Now get a sheet of dry writing paper and place it on the wet sheet. If you have followed directions carefully, you have a piece of clean glass with a sheet of wet writing paper firmly adhering to it, over which you have spread a dry sheet of writing paper.

Write on the dry paper with a well-sharpened lead pencil, using considerable pressure. After you have finished, remove the top sheet of paper, and you will find an exact copy of your writing on the wet paper. Place this wet sheet in a cool place to dry. You will be surprised to find that the writing has entirely disappeared after the sheet has been exposed to the air a few minutes. You can be sure that no one, unless he knows the secret, can read what you have written. To make the writing visible, soak the paper for a few moments in a basin of clean water.

Food Values

One acre planted to bananas is said to produce the same food value as 40 acres of potatoes or 133 acres of wheat.

The Crawl Stroke in Swimming

The crawl-stroke is the most modern and at the same time the most rapid stroke. It requires unlimited endurance, breathing capacity and activity.

First, take the face-floating position, advises J. H. P. Brown in "Modern Swimming."

Second, keep the body flat upon the surface, the feet about six inches apart and the toes in direct line with the shins.

Third, hold the legs rigid and thrash them up and down without bringing them to the surface or permitting them to sink more than four inches. During this movement the arms should be held straight out before the upraised head.

Fourth, drop the face into the water and combine the arms and legs in their movements as follows: with the dip of the right arm immediately in front of and to the side of the head, strike the water with the left foot.

Fifth, the head, which should lie with the face under the water from the moment the stroke is begun, should be raised so as to take in breath with every fourth or fifth stroke of either arm.

Sixth, alternate the arms with precision and regularity and put power and speed into your movements. Exhalation is done beneath the water. The head is turned slightly to either side in inhaling, which must be done quickly.

When the arm dips the opposite leg thrashes. The delivery is complete when the hand has reached the hip. The forearm acts as a paddle in pushing the water back of the body and should act in exactly the same manner as if you were paddling. The greater the activity and force put into your movements and the less the resistance that would be offered by a properly poised body, the greater the speed.

Avoid presenting the surface of the forearm when dipping; the pointed fingers should open the water for the arm to follow.

Never reach beyond the head. Keep the body perfectly flat upon the surface, with the face submerged so as to allow the head to be in line with the back.

Conclude the arm delivery by a decided push against the water and

withdraw it so as to offer as little resistance as possible.

SYNOPSIS

Take the stomach-floating position, arms stretched out in front of the head, face submerged.

Dip the right forearm in line with the side and top of the head and thrash with the opposite leg.

Alternate arms and legs as rapidly as possible.

Raise the head at intervals so as to take breath. Exhale under the water.

A modification of the crawl may be obtained by turning the upper half of the body from side to side while employing the trudgeon arm-reach but maintaining the crawl thrash of the legs, opposite arm to opposite leg.

Motoring in Hawaii

You probably do not think of Hawaii in connection with automobiles, says the New York Times, yet there are now no less than 2500 automobiles registered in Honolulu alone, and automobile traffic is so heavy there that traffic policemen are stationed at intersections of business thoroughfares quite a la Manhattan. A fine new road about 100 miles long, traversing some beautiful tropical scenery, has just been added to the road system of the island and will prove most popular, it is expected, among tourists this winter.

Many Races in Sardinia

Not only in their features but in their language do the natives of Sardinia retain traces of the many races which have occupied the island through the centuries—Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, Italians and Spaniards. Many dialects are spoken, but Italian is now taught in the schools and the men acquire the official language during their period of compulsory military service.—National Geographic Magazine.

The Old Man and the Rats

There was an Old Man who supposed that the street door was partially closed;
But some very large Rats ate his coats and his hats;
While that fat Old Gentleman dozed.
—Edward Lear.

THE HOME FORUM

Sir Walter Scott's Story-Telling Among the Barristers

Sir Walter Scott's beginning in law practice at Edinburgh is described by J. G. Lockhart as follows:

"In November, 1792, Scott and Clerk began their regular attendance at the Parliament House, and Scott, to use Mr. Clerk's words, 'by and by crept into a tolerable share of such business as may be expected from a writer's connection.' By this we are to understand that he was employed from time to time by his father, and probably a few other solicitors, in that dreary every-day task-work, chiefly of long written informations, and other papers for the court, on which young counselors of the Scotch Bar were then expected to bestow a great deal of trouble for very scanty pecuniary remuneration, and with scarcely a chance of finding reserved for their hands any matter that could elicit the display of superior knowledge or understanding. He had also his part in the cases of persons suing in forma pauperis; but how little important those that came to his

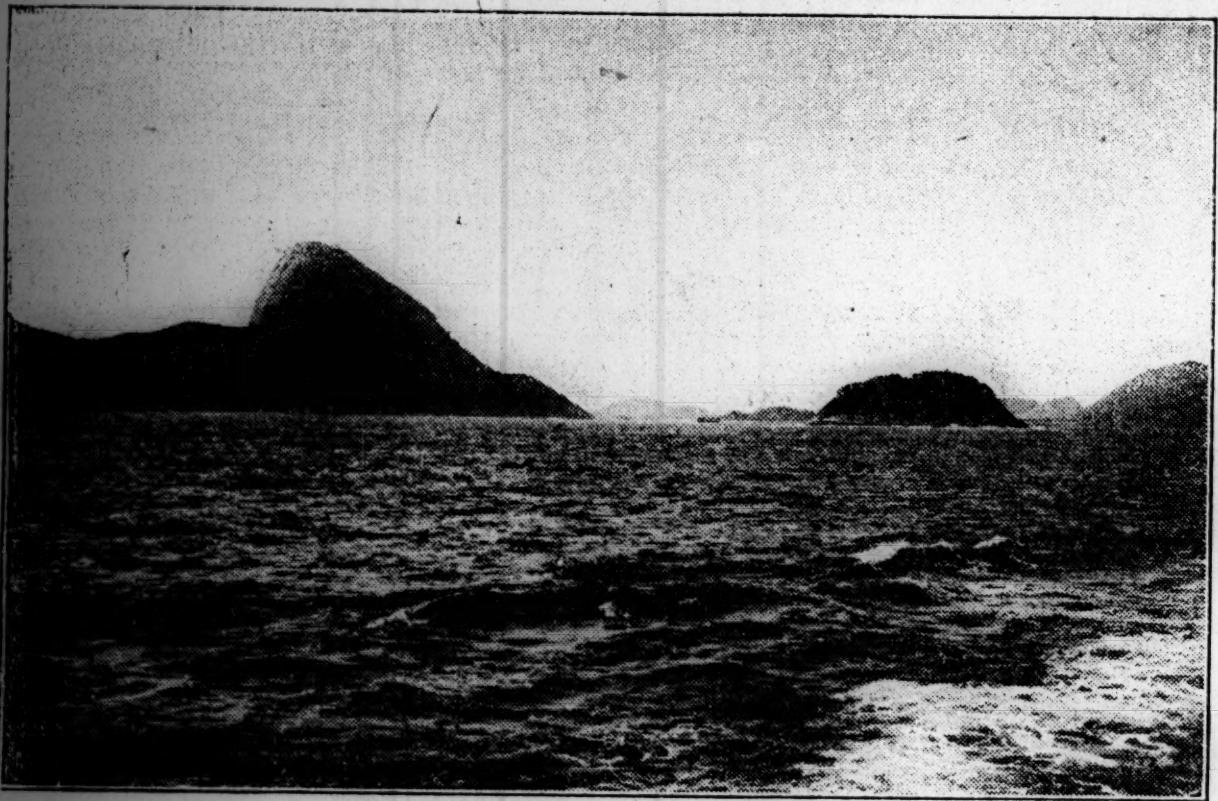
share were, and how slender was the impression they had left on his mind, we may gather from a note on Redgauntlet, wherein he signifies his doubts whether he really had ever been engaged in what he has certainly made the cause célèbre of Poor Peter Peebles.

"But he soon became as famous for his powers of story-telling among the lawyers of the Outer-House, as he had been among the companions of his high school days. The place where these idlers mostly congregated was called, by a name which sufficiently marks the date—it was the Mountain. Here, as Roger North says of the Court of King's Bench in his early days, 'there was more news than law;—here hour after hour passed away, month after month, and year after year, in the interchange of light-hearted merriment among a circle of young men, more than one of whom, in after times, attained the highest honors of the profession. Among the most intimate of Scott's daily associates

from this time, and during all his subsequent attendance at the Bar, were, besides various since eminent persons that have been already named, the first legal antiquary of our time in Scotland, Mr. Thomas Thomson, and William Erskine, afterwards Lord Kinsedder. Mr. Clerk remembers complaining one morning on finding the group convulsed with laughter, that Duns Scotus had been forestalling him in a good story, which he had communicated privately the day before—adding, moreover, that his friend had not only stolen, but disguised it. 'Why,' answered he, skillfully waiving the main charge, 'this is always the way with the Baronet. He is continually saying that I change his stories, whereas in fact I only put a cocked hat on their heads, and stick a cane into their hands—to make them fit for going into company.'"

Pleasures

Mistake not. Those pleasures are not pleasures that trouble the tranquillity of thy life.—Jeremy Taylor.



Courtesy of Lamport & Holt Line, New York

Entrance to Harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

A three days' journey through Brazilian waters lies between Bahia, situated upon its magnificent harbor, large enough to contain whole navies

with plenty of room left for the movement of commerce, and Rio de Janeiro, on its beautiful promontory guarded bay. Land is in sight about half the time as the ship makes its seven hundred and fifty miles from harbor to harbor. Nevil O. Winter in his book on Brazil, says, in relating his experience of the southward voyage:

"A dusky boatman rowed me out to the vessel just as the sun was setting in a lurid glow behind the hills, which form the background of Bahia. The dancing waves reflected the colors of the retreating sun, and the bright colors of the Bahia houses seemed to be borrowed from it. Then as the darkness fell, and the electric lights were lighted in the lower town and up on the hill, Bahia looked like a city of enchantment. Here and there moved streaks of light as the electric cars dashed along; and again, similar streaks moved up and down as the ascensors carried their loads."

"On the morning of the third day the shores of the mainland were visible, with their background of rugged peaks. Little rocky islands with the surf dashing up against their jagged edges rose out of the water and were successively passed. . . . As the morning fog lifted, curious forts with disappearing guns could be outlined on the shore, and one imposing fort on a prominent peak seemed to protect the city. Then old Sugar Loaf, which has been so much pictured, lifted its lofty head out of the gloom, with Corcovada and the other peaks in the

background. Gradually the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, which is said by all travelers to be one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful bay in the world, unfolded itself; and back of the blue waters of the bay were the white walls and red-tiled roofs of the city, and above and beyond the city were the fantastic peaks of the many oddly formed hills which form the background of this fascinating city."

The Australian Sunrise

The Morning Star paled slowly, the Cross hung low to the sea, And down the shadowy reaches the tide came swirling free, The lustrous purple blackness of the soft Australian night, Waned in the gray awakening that heralded the light, Still in the dying darkness, still in the forest dim The pearl dew of the dawn's clung to each giant limb, Till the sun came up from the ocean, red with the cold sea mist, And smote on the limestone ridges, and the shining tree-tops kissed; The airy golden vapor rose from the river's breast, The kingfisher came darting out of his cranied nest, And the bulrushes and reed-beds put off their shallow gray And burnt with the cloudy crimson at dawning of the day.

—James L. Cuthbertson.

Scottish Ballads and German Hymns

While writing a delightful essay upon the books on a certain shelf of his bookcase, Alexander Smith comes upon Aytoun's "Ballads of Scotland" and the "Lyra Germanica" standing together, and muses upon the kinship existing between these books which might, superficially, seem widely separated.

"I open Professor Aytoun's book," he says, "and all this modern life—with its railways, its newspapers, its crowded cities, . . . fall into nothingness and silence. Scotland, from Edinburgh rock to the Tweed, stretches away in rude spaces of moor and forest. The wind blows across it, unpolluted by the smoke of towns. That which lives now has not yet come into existence; what are today crumbling and ivied ruins, are warm with household fires, and filled with human activities. Every Border keep is a home. The moon dances on a clump of spears, as the moss troopers, by secret and desert paths, ride over into England."

"I open the German book and find a warfare conducted in a different manner. . . . Conflict rages round, not conducted by Border spear on barren moorland, but by weapons of faith and prayer in the devout German heart."

unkindness in his eye, but his presence checks everything boisterous and unseemly—the rude word, the petulant act—and when it has run its course, he uplifts his hands and leaves his benediction on his children. "In the Lyra Germanica hymns are to be found written not only by poor clergymen, and still poorer preceptors, by riband-manufacturers and shoemakers, who, amid rude environments, had a touch of celestial melody in their hearts, but by noble ladies and gentlemen, and crowned kings. . . . Compositions there are scattered through the volume, by great personages—several by Louisa Henrietta, Electress of Brandenburg, and Anton Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick—all written two hundred years ago. These are genuine poems, full of faith and charity and calm trust in God."

Later, getting back to the Scottish ballads, the essayist says: "The mailed knight, the Border peal, the moonlight raid, the lady at her tower window—all these have disappeared from the actual world and lead existence now as songs. Verses and stanzas of these ballads are continually haunting and twittering about my memory, as in summer the swallows haunt and twitter about the eaves of my dwelling. I know them so well, and they meet a mortal man's experience so fully, that I am sure—perhaps, a little help from Shakespeare—I could conduct the whole of my business by quotations. . . . In their words far better than I could in my own."

God the Giver and Keeper

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND has always, with more or less earnestness, believed God to be the giver of all good. God, the divine Mind, maintaining man and the universe, is regarded as the origin and source for whatever blesses man. Faith has accepted this as true, the intellect has struggled to believe it true; faith and reason each have turned to God for proof of its truth. Now comes Christian Science proving to both faith and reason that good originates in God, and nowhere else, and that nothing less than perfect good has root in Him. And in the revelation of God as the giver of all good He is found, too, to be the keeper of our good.

A new sense of value comes to the student of Christian Science. First, he learns that the divine infinite eternal Mind, God, reflecting Himself in spiritual and material forms, did not create evil. Creation, true to the creator in quality and kind, must be spiritual; true to the creator, must be all-good and only good. Good and evil can no more issue from the same source than can light and darkness. Evil then, logically, is as impossible in the spiritual universe as darkness would be in a universe of ever present light. As the sun gives light and never darkness, God gives good and never evil. And He gives good as only an infinite inexhaustible, inexhaustible, all-wise and all-loving Father-Mother God can give it. Surely such a giver can be no less than the eternal and constant keeper of all His own good gifts!

Correlatively with this fundamental readjustment of thought concerning the origin of good the Christian Scientist learns not to overvalue the human sense of good. Much which he has called good he now finds personal, fallible, transient; something to please

the senses or pamper selfishness; something to injure or defraud his neighbor whilst it benefits him. Or if it be innocent of strengthening his own error or harming a brother, it may even yet, tested by the divine standard, appear trivial and undesirable. Summed briefly, Christian Science shows that God-likeness alone is wholly good, and that man possesses a good which they may reasonably expect God to preserve and to reward, only as they reflect the divine nature, instead of indulging what they call their own human nature. On page 275 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows."

We should have no life at all, no love, no truth, no health and no happiness, then, if these things were not of God, and sustained by His eternal and all-sufficient law. Our life and our health and our happiness do not originate in matter and in reality are not determined by matter. Then, to have health and happiness securely, to have them unassailable and sure, we need to know the truth about them—that good is not material, but spiritual. It is truly reasonable to conclude, as Christian Science teaches, that matter is inert, mindless, incapable in itself of good or of evil, of health or of disease. We admit at once that matter cannot be happy or unhappy. Thought knows joy or sorrow, matter does not. Happiness is wholly mental. Then why may not sickness and health, evil and good, be wholly mental even though matter seems to be mixed with them? Christian Science teaches the true understanding of the law of God. Matter, according to Christian Science, is the coun-

terfeit of man, who is spiritual. It is the expression of the material sense of mind, the carnal mind, as Paul puts it, which counterfeits the divine Mind. All the good which the carnal mind claims to have or to bestow, is insecure, for the carnal mind is its keeper. Spiritual good, however, is as secure and eternal as God, its keeper. And, logically, this being true, our sense of good will grow more and more secure as our thought and experience become more spiritual.

To spiritualize our thinking, then, is to find permanent good. For to spiritualize thought is to come out of selfishness and all that selfishness works for, and to come into a love for spiritual things which are themselves divine and eternal and so bring with them their own protection. Contrast, as concrete example, the momentary satisfaction with its inevitable reaction, of indulging greed, or malice, or revenge, with the abiding peace which comes from deeds unselfish, kind and pure. Can there be any question about the latter laying hold of a God protected good, while the former passes in a cloud of shame and confusion? Or compare even the higher human sense of good which pursues the conventional and respectable and licensed habits of material living, with that spiritual love which lays down its material sense of life for a friend, and we see again the wide difference between the good which is always in danger and that good which is heaven protected because it is heaven born.

How, it may be asked, can seeking spiritual good protect our present sense of living, which seems so involved in matter? Because, in truth, it is not involved in matter, and spiritual understanding destroys the false

beliefs which say it is. Our happiness, our health, all that pertains to our well-being, are right now intact in divine Mind, and to exchange material beliefs for spiritual understanding is to discover our good a permanent spiritual inheritance. Then, upon every page of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, there are rules for demonstrating spiritual good, thus putting to flight the false and faulty human sense of good and evil. And working out these rules in obedience to God, the honest and earnest student comes to see that because his motive is right, he may reasonably expect the law of God to protect even his present understanding of good. Being the best he can prove, with unselfed purposes and desires, it is entitled, as a present human fosterer, to be protected and preserved by the same divine Principle it obeys. Indeed, divine law ordains that it shall be.

So we come to this: If our human sense of goodness is selfish and unwise, fleeting and uncertain, and our present practice of the eternal good but slight, what hope have we for the safety of our plans and desires? But if at the roots of our thinking the secret springs of selfishness, impurity, material appetite and desire, are yielding to the actual love for spiritual thought and experience, we may rest safely. God does lead us, as the Psalmist so well knew, beside the still waters and in green pastures. The good He bestows He eternally preserves. He is, truly, both giver and keeper of all that blesses man. The divine plan holds infinitely more for us than human plan can see; and Christian Science discovers this to us, and helps us yield our will to His.

The Russian Language

One of the last messages which Turgeneff addressed to Russian writers, Prince P. Kropotkin says in his volume on Russian Literature, was to implore them "to keep in its purity 'that precious inheritance of ours—the Russian language.' He who knew in perfection most of the languages spoken in Western Europe had the highest opinion of Russian as an instrument for the expression of all possible shades of thought and feeling, and he had shown in his writings what depth and force of expression, and what melodiousness of prose, could be obtained in his native tongue. In his high appreciation of Russian, Turgeneff . . . was perfectly right. The richness of the Russian language in words is astounding; many a word which stands alone for the expression of a given idea in the languages of Western Europe has in Russian three or four equivalents for the rendering of the various shades of the same idea. It is especially rich for rendering various shades of human feeling—tenderness and love, sadness and merriment—as also various degrees of the same action. Its liability for translation is such that in no other language do we find an equal number of most beautiful, correct, and truly poetical

renderings of foreign authors. Poets of the most diverse character, such as Heine and Béranger, Longfellow and Schiller, Shelley and Goethe—to say nothing of that favorite with Russian translators, Shakespeare—are equally well turned into Russian. The sarcasm of Voltaire, the rollicking humor of Dickens, the good-natured laughter of Cervantes are rendered with equal ease. Moreover, owing to the musical character of the Russian tongue, it is wonderfully adapted for rendering poetry in the same meters as those of the original. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" (in two different translations, both admirable), Heine's capricious lyrics, Schiller's ballads, the melodious folk songs of different nationalities, and Béranger's playful chansons, read in Russian with exactly the same rhythms as in the originals. The desperate vagueness of German metaphysics is quite as much at home in Russian as the matter-of-fact style of the eighteenth-century philosophers, and the short, concrete and expressive, terse sentences of the best English writers offer no difficulty for the Russian translator."

"Like all other languages, the Russian has adopted many foreign words: Scandinavian, Turkish, Mongolian and, lately, Greek and Latin. But notwith-

standing the assimilation of many nations and stems of the Ural-Altaian or Turanian stock which has been accomplished in the course of ages by the Russian nation, her language has remained remarkably pure. It is striking, indeed, to see how the translation of the Bible which was made in the ninth century into the language currently spoken then by the Bulgarians and other South Slavonians remains comprehensible, down to the present time, to the average Russian. Grammatical forms and the construction of sentences are, of course, quite different now. But the roots, as well as a very considerable number of words, remain the same as those which were used in current talk a thousand years ago.

"It must be said that the South Slavonians had attained a high degree of perfection, even at that early time. Very few words of the Gospels had to be rendered in Greek—and these are names of things unknown to the South Slavonians; while for none of the abstract words, and for none of the poetical images of the original, had the translators any difficulty in finding the proper expressions. Some of the words they used are, moreover, of a remarkable beauty, and this beauty has not been lost even today.

Every one remembers, for instance, the difficulty which the learned Dr. Faust, in Goethe's . . . tragedy, found in rendering the sentence: 'In the beginning was the Word.' 'Word,' in modern German, seemed to Dr. Faust to be too shallow an expression for the idea of 'the Word being God.' In the old Slavonian translation we have 'Slovo,' which also means 'Word,' but has at the same time, even for the modern Russian, a far deeper meaning than that of 'word.' In old Slavonian 'Slovo' included also the meaning of 'Intellect'—German Vernunft; and consequently it conveyed to the reader an idea which was deep enough not to clash with the second part of the Biblical sentence."

A Visit at Thomas Buchanan Read's

"I am not certain of the time and place of my first meeting with Read, but it must have been before he went to Europe, for I remember to have gone down the bay with Taylor on the steamer he sailed in, and to have returned with Taylor on a little tug. I shall never forget that tug, partly because the wind on its deck was so high and so full of vagaries that it suddenly snatched my hat, which went rapidly seaward in the wake of the steamer."

"When we reached the city one of the crew lent me a tarpaulin hat, weighing pounds and pounds, crushed under which I stole homeward at dusk, sinking through as many maritime neighborhoods as possible. Read's voyage to Europe was more fortunate to him than to me, for I lost my hat, but he found his laurels." So writes Richard Henry Stoddard in his "Recollections."

"In 1853 I was invited with my wife to visit Read and his wife at their home in Bordentown. We were to go if convenient, on a certain Friday forenoon in the latter half of April, and Read, who was staying at his penic in Philadelphia, would join us in the afternoon."

"The train slowed up at Bordentown and almost before we left it, went whirling away westward, leaving us standing on the long platform, like grown-up Babes in the Wood. We climbed a flight of steps and guided by such directions as we could obtain in the street above, found our way to the poet's home. An old-time country house, with a yellow brick front, and sides of red clapboards, it stood at the end of the town, on a place of high ground overlooking the river, near which was its garden, that to eyes accustomed to the small spaces of cities, seemed a large one. It was not in what the thrifty rustic mind would consider a state of cultivation; violets were plentiful everywhere, lilacs, almond blossoms, and rose trees not yet in bloom. Neglected, though not abandoned, nature had reclaimed her early dominion, and the old garden, left to itself, had gone back to its own wild ways. . . . We were soon seated at table with Read's two daughters,

Alice and Lillian, of whom our first and last thought was that they were very small children for such a very large house. The elder, Alice, who was seven or eight, was a graceful womanly little person, cool and self-collected with a prim, staid demeanor, a certain gravity in conversation. . . . Wise beyond her years, she knew that her 'papa' had written verses about her, and she meant to write verses herself."

"Lillian, who was three or four years younger, might have strayed out of fairyland, she was so quaint, so curious, so fantastic. . . . My recollection of Bordentown through which I rambled the following day with Read, is confined to a visit to the Bonaparte estate, which some years before had been cut up into building lots, that had destroyed its primitive picturesqueness, and swept away the Bonaparte mansion, upon the site of which the owner, an English gentleman, had built a large, stone villa in the Italian style, the glaring white of whose brand-new walls was out of keeping with the old grounds about and later in the day, a saunter along the brow of a hill in the neighborhood of Read's house."

"Below this hill the river stretched away in the distance, and across it, over a long, irregular, ragged line of houses, trees and woods, hung the western sky, red and gold, and flushed with a green radiance that shifted and faded in the blue night. Under us, on the glassy surface of the river, we saw the pencilled outlines of its banks, where a few reeds were anchored amid the wavering shadows of thin, long spars and black ropes, and where there were ghostly buildings in which lights were beginning to twinkle."

"It was an evening to be remembered. . . . so exquisite its interfusion of tints and tones, and so perfect the repose in which it was entranced. I began to express the raptures that I felt, but Read stopped me, laughingly, as Byron stopped Moore when he was about to admire the rosy sunset of Venice. . . . so I ceased and we strolled homeward silently. I never heard Read say a word that would indicate he was a painter, nor—now I think of it—a word that would indicate he was a poet. He might not have cared for his painting, but he must have cared for his poetry."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916

EDITORIALS

Nation-Wide Prohibition

LITTLE more than an occasional and casual glance over the dispatches contained in the average newspaper of this period is necessary in order to see that the prohibition movement has taken a firmer hold upon public thought in the United States than ever before. The interest manifested in the progress of the Hanly and Landrith campaign bears the stamp of genuineness. Not yet, apparently, has the time been reached when Republicans and Democrats, in thorough sympathy with prohibition as a moral proposition, are ready to accept it as a political issue. Speaking generally, they are still doubtful whether a vote for the prohibition ticket "would do any good," still fearful lest a vote cast according to the higher dictates of their conscience "would be thrown away." Yet, it would not be fair to question their honesty of purpose, or generous to upbraid them for their halting attitude. Bred into millions of citizens of the United States is the belief that, in national elections, they should vote for a ticket "that stands some chance of winning," and so the overwhelming majority of the electorate vote the ticket of one of the greater parties.

This being the case, not only with respect to prohibition, but with respect to equal suffrage, and to all radical reform or progressive movements, it might seem, from a superficial view of the situation, that the campaign for prohibition, led this year by Mr. Hanly and Mr. Landrith, is hopeless. These candidates, assuredly, do not expect to be elected. Their supporters expect nothing of the kind. It is not humanly possible that they shall poll a majority or a plurality of the electoral vote. It is a reasonable presumption that the Prohibition, in comparison with the Democratic or the Republican national ticket, will poll, a week from tomorrow, only a fraction of the popular vote. Yet, the result of the election, or, better still, the result of the campaign, may nevertheless be a triumph for the anti-liquor cause. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that such it will be.

The spread and strength of the prohibition movement cannot be accurately measured by the votes cast for its presidential candidates. Since James Black headed the temperance ticket in 1872, and polled 5608 votes, there has, of course, been a steady gain, with only one recession, in the anti-liquor movement. In 1912 the Prohibition standard bearer polled 208,923 votes. Some of the more hopeful of its supporters expect the Prohibition ticket to poll 1,000,000 on Nov. 7. Should this figure be reached it will still be far from representing the prohibition sentiment of the nation, for, unless all signs are misleading, on a straight "wet" or "dry" issue the country would roll up a vote for prohibition far in excess of that which either of the great parties will have to its credit on next election day.

A fact to be remembered is that the United States is fairly close to nation-wide prohibition today. Eighteen of the forty-eight states are wholly dry; all the other states of the Union have partial prohibition. The aggregate prohibition vote, the vote that has made eighteen states "dry" and that is widening the prohibition area annually in all the other states, if cast at a national election solidly for the prohibition candidates, would probably result in the choice of a majority of Prohibition electors. Tennessee should, in all fairness, be numbered with the prohibition states, since it has a state-wide four-mile prohibition limit that operates to the practical exclusion of the saloon. But counting only the states that are actually "dry," that is, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia, 155 electoral votes out of a total of 531 are already secured to prohibition on a straight issue. If Tennessee be added the number is increased to 167. And if account were taken of states partially prohibition or wholly local option, the force of the contention that the nation today is on the threshold of prohibition would be recognized.

Nation-wide prohibition is not likely to be brought about directly through the Prohibition party. It is more likely to come, as equal suffrage is coming, through the incorporation of the prohibition issue into the platforms of one or both of the larger parties. The Hanly-Landrith campaign, now drawing to a close, has had the effect of focusing the attention of the country, and of the party organizations, on the prohibition movement as never before. It does not at this time seem conceivable that, in view of the great interest manifested everywhere in prohibition, notwithstanding the adherence of the mass of the electorate to the principal party tickets, the next Congress will refuse to submit to the states a prohibition amendment. Should it fail to do so, and should its successor persist in a like course, nothing seems more certain than that national prohibition will become a principal issue in the campaign of 1920.

Russo-Belgian Trade Plans

THE energy and devotion with which Belgians, everywhere, are endeavoring, not only to preserve the national and commercial life of their country, but to secure its fuller development, compels a very general admiration. Plans are made for the future on the confident assumption that progress cannot be interrupted, and, on all hands, there is evidence that, at the first moment possible, the Belgian people will grapple with the great work of reconstruction. No time, it is clear, will be wasted in contemplating the devastations caused by the war; but the work of rebuilding will be commenced at once. Already preparations are being made for this by Belgians in more than one country. The stone is, as it were, being cut, the wood fashioned, and the iron

welded, so that only the work of erection will remain to be done, once the ground is cleared of debris.

The latest accomplishment in this direction is the reorganization of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce at Petrograd. This has been done through the efforts of a group of Belgians in the Russian capital forming the Commission Commerciale du Cercle Belge Roi Albert, and it has received the cordial support of Russian business men. The committee of the new chamber is formed of experienced business men, and their chief aim is to lay the foundations for a greatly enlarged trade, as between Belgium and Russia, after the war. Much raw material, of all descriptions, will be required by Belgium, on the conclusion of peace, and one of the immediate objects of the chamber is to make sure that such a supply shall be available as soon as it is needed. Already a commission has been appointed to deal with the chief products that can be exported from Russia to Belgium.

For some time, of course, after the conclusion of peace, Belgium will be fully occupied, first in rebuilding her factories and workshops, and next, in supplying from them the needs of her own people. As soon, however, as these two ends have been attained, it may be taken that she will resume, as quickly as possible, her work to promote her export trade. It may be some time before the woolen industry of Ghent and Ypres is reestablished, and the same may be true of the linen manufactures of Flanders, and of the great iron works of Liège, Charleroi and Mons; but it is certain that none of these will be allowed to remain idle a moment longer than is positively necessary. There is something about this resourceful reconstruction of a nation from the outside, which, in a very special degree, enlists sympathy, and the work of the new Belgian Chamber of Commerce at Petrograd, and of similar institutions, will be followed by many with interest.

Saskatchewan's New Premier

WALTER SCOTT, having served the province with marked fidelity and ability for eleven years, has retired from the premiership of Saskatchewan and has been succeeded by W. M. Martin. Like his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Martin gave up the seat for West Assiniboia in the House of Commons to become head of the provincial government. He has come into prominence during the last eight years by reason of his energy and his eloquence. He is a hard worker and a powerful speaker, a man fond of outdoor sports, one of the most effective players on the Liberal parliamentary baseball team, and a devoted friend and efficient lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The new premier is "a convinced and enthusiastic free trader" and enjoys the distinction, because of his advanced radicalism, of having been once denounced by a Conservative member in the House as "that detestable young Lloyd George from the prairies."

Mr. Martin may be said to represent the Liberal progressivism of western Canada even in a greater degree than did Walter Scott, much of the latter's aggressiveness having been worn down smooth by constant use over a long period. A great deal of trust is placed in him by the Liberals of Saskatchewan, and, in turn, a great deal in accomplishment is expected.

He will be well and loyally supported by seasoned cabinet associates. The ad interim premier, J. A. Calder, who might have had the premiership for the taking, elected rather to accept the portfolio of railways. All other members retain their places, but Charles A. Dunning, who enters as provincial treasurer, is a new, and is reputed to be a strong, man.

There is lingering regret throughout Saskatchewan over the retirement of Walter Scott, so long identified with its public affairs, so long active and useful in its upbuilding. Little is said, even among political opponents, to his disparagement; much in his praise. It is no ordinary tribute to his worth that many of the foremost among his contemporaries are wishing the new Premier nothing better than that he may prove a worthy successor of the old.

Australian Technical Schools

ONE of the most remarkable effects of the war, upon the views on education entertained in many countries, is the prominence it has given to the question of technical education. The great importance of this branch of education is being insisted on, to an increasing extent, and there is a very general tendency to provide greater facilities for technical study, and to insist on the importance of what is described as the practical side of education.

The whole question is being taken up with special vigor in Australia. The government of Victoria has formulated a scheme for the building of technical schools in all the provincial centers, as well as in the cities, and for the improvement of all existing institutions of the kind. It appears, also, that the question of compulsory attendance is being seriously considered, and the charges to be made on local resources for the establishment and equipment of the schools. A wide view of the matter is evidently being taken, and, as was made clear by the chairman of the Australian Native Association in an address on the matter which he delivered, recently, the question of apprenticeship is being considered, as is also the possibility of the state undertaking the practical and theoretical training, from start to finish, of boys in any particular industry.

The whole question is, of course, one of much greater importance than appears on the surface. There is nothing to be said against the careful development of the technical side of education. It is a side which, in many countries, has undoubtedly been neglected, and, as a consequence, is calling insistently for a more careful attention. There is, however, a serious danger that it may be allowed to occupy a place out of all proportion to its actual importance, and may come to be regarded as the natural end of all education. The plea put forward, some months ago, by a number of eminent scholars in England, on behalf of the "maintenance of the present system of education" had in it much valuable counsel.

"Technical knowledge," this plea declared, "is essential to our industrial prosperity and national safety; but education should be nothing less than a preparation for the whole of life. Industry and commerce will be most successfully pursued by men whose education has developed their imagination, and widened their sympathies." Much that has happened, during the past two years, in many countries, has gone to prove the truth of these contentions.

A Great Inland Waterway

THE twelfth convention of the Interstate Inland Waterway League of Louisiana and Texas, at St. Charles, in the first-named state, just adjourned, is said to have been one of the strongest, best attended and most enthusiastic meetings held so far in connection with this project. The undertaking in hand has grown in importance steadily since it was first launched. Many communities at first indifferent, notably New Orleans, have become interested in the enterprise, and are taking an active part in the campaign for governmental aid.

The country along the Gulf of Mexico, it is urged, lends itself naturally to the establishment of an inland route, connecting the various rivers and lakes running far into the interior. With such connection a complete system of inland waterways would be made available, not only to local and interstate but to Gulf and ocean commerce. All that is needed is the construction of connecting links. Speaking on the subject, the New Orleans Times-Picayune says: "The same condition exists along most of our southern and eastern coast, through Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, along Georgia, the two Carolinas and Virginia, and even along the New England coast, so that the country can establish connecting links that will furnish an almost complete route North and South, and free from any naval enemy all parts of the United States, easily and at little expense."

We do not think the last consideration will have a wide appeal. The inland waterway will have to be supported, if it is to win, by other than military arguments. The waterway as a peaceful undertaking, or as an enterprise for the promotion of peaceful intercourse, within and without the national boundaries, is deserving.

The inland waterway idea is deserving of encouragement because it is a step in the direction of better and cheaper transportation facilities for wide areas, now either without any means of communication with the markets of the country, or at the mercy of monopolistic lines. It is a step toward freer distribution. It should make for the greater safety of goods in transit. It needs no militaristic argument.

The "Roorback"

"ROORBACK" is a word that was adopted into the political vocabulary of the United States in the last decade of the first half of the nineteenth century. With "gerrymander," which came into use earlier, and "boom," which was invented later, it has long held a secure place in the dictionary. "Roorback" is defined as a fictitious report intended to influence an election. Generally speaking, it takes the form of a sensational and malicious story, usually called an "exposure," calculated to inspire the public with distrust of a presidential candidate on the eve of election. The "roorback" supposed to be the most effective is one that is "sprung" too late to be contradicted and disproved in all parts of the country before the ballots are cast.

James Knox Polk of Tennessee, who became the eleventh President of the United States, was regarded as an accident. His ancestors, who bore the name of Pollock, emigrated from Ireland to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in North Carolina. The father of the future President was a farmer in humble circumstances, but he managed to get his son through the state university. After graduation the young man studied law with Felix Grundy of Tennessee, an eminent lawyer and statesman, whose name is perpetuated in the nomenclature of towns and counties throughout the South and West. Soon after his admission to the bar, young Polk was elected to the Tennessee Legislature; from which he was promoted to Congress, where he served seven terms. Then he was elected Governor of Tennessee. He had become a vigorous advocate of a policy of expansion, and favored the annexation of Texas. Mentioned as a vice-presidential possibility only, before the Baltimore convention, his views on "Americanism" appealed so strongly to the delegates, on the assembling of that body, that they nominated him as a compromise candidate for the presidency on the ninth ballot, the other aspirants being Van Buren of New York, Cass of Michigan, Johnson of Kentucky and Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

The campaign was a particularly bitter one, even for those days, and it was during its progress that a statement, purporting to have appeared in "Baron Roorbach's Travels Through the Western and Southern States," and defamatory of Polk's character, was given circulation and widespread credence. The book proved to be an entirely fictitious publication, however, sentiment reacted in Polk's favor, and he was elected over Henry Clay by a popular plurality of 38,175, and an electoral majority of seventy votes. The "h" in the spelling of Roorbach was soon dropped, the "k" substituted, and all attempts to discredit or to scandalize a presidential candidate, toward the close of a campaign in the United States, have since been known as "roorbacks."

There have been numerous evidences in the present campaign of attempts to revive the "roorback" in its most objectionable form, but it speaks well for the advancing thought of the country that they have met with no encouragement. It is, of course, impossible to say what will take place before Nov. 7, but the nearest approaches to the "roorback," on either side thus far, were the story of President Wilson's alleged agreement with Germany to forgive the torpedoing of the Lusitania and to accept a sum of money in consideration of the American citizens lost on that vessel, and the story that Charles Evans Hughes had come to a working agreement with a pro-German political organization.

It should be said that the "roorback," or the eleventh-

hour political falsehood, has not the same opportunity for harm that it had in 1844. Then the contradiction, or proof of falsity, could not catch up with and break the force of the slander as it can today. But its revival is to be reprehended at this late day as much because of the harm it might do a candidate or a political party, as for the injury a reversion to a disreputable practice might work on public morals.

Notes and Comments

THE season just coming to an end has been a curiously unequal one for the holiday resorts of the United Kingdom. In many instances, notably in the case of that great playground, the Isle of Man, it was a decided improvement on the season of last year; but in many other instances, especially on the east coast, the holiday towns wore a winter aspect all the summer. There were cases of almost complete desertion, and yet others of the most persistent overcrowding. It is recorded of one New Brighton landlady that, wearied of being obliged to refuse applications for rooms, she hung on the bell knob a card bearing the legend, "House full till next Saturday." It is a "war expedient" which might well be continued in times of peace.

THE steady effort which is being made in the United Kingdom to encourage the study of the Russian language is only one of the many indications of that closer drawing together of the two peoples so frequently noticed today. Until quite recently, the intricacies of the Russian language caused the average Englishman to place it in the same category as that synonym for unintelligibility, "double Dutch." Russian does still, of course, in spite of some modifications recently effected, labor under an elaborate inflexion. The syntax, however, is not intricate, and the tendency of the modern language is towards the shorter sentence.

DIFFERENCES of opinion regarding the meaning of the woman at the open gate, on one of the new United States silver pieces, are numerous. One writer has it that she is out looking for the children who had promised not to "stir from the yard"; another that she is looking for the coming man; another that she came out to see the new furniture a neighbor across the road is getting in, and so on. Of course, what it really means is that, in this progressive Twentieth Century, woman is emerging from cramped environment into larger opportunity. There is eloquent symbolism in the woman at the open gate.

A WESTERN editor of a ruminative and, perhaps, a romantic turn, thought it timely to say, recently, that "The days are passing away, one by one." Assertions of this character are usually accepted without comment, but in this instance another Western editor insists that the first is striving to impose upon his readers. There is no excuse, he says, for telling them something they have all known for a long time. Had the item read, "The days are passing away, two by two," that would have been something fresh and startling.

ONE of the many interesting things recalled by the recent celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Brooklyn Eagle is the fact that Walt Whitman once was its editor. A circumstance that seems to have been overlooked, in the reports of the celebration, is the fact that Stanley Huntley contributed to that journal his inimitable "Spookendyke Papers." Huntley had very many more readers than Whitman at one time, but Whitman has held his readers longer.

BECAUSE of the advancement of the price of bread and of certain traction fares in the United States it was recently proposed that a new coin be minted and put in circulation. Against this idea a mighty protest has been raised. The opinion generally expressed is that, instead of creating a 6-cent piece to meet the requirements of advancing prices, the thing to do is to make prices come down, as soon as possible, to meet the convenience of the "nickel," or 5-cent piece.

IT HAS not been customary to hold civic celebrations in the town jail, but, with the advance of prohibition, it looks as if this might become the usual thing. At any rate, a town in Manitoba has just held such a celebration. The people were invited to enter the jail, empty of prisoners for the first time in thirty years, and to listen to speeches on the significance of this fact. It is to be taken for granted that the audience knew, without being told, that the empty jail was a direct result of the passing of the Manitoba temperance act; still they doubtless enjoyed hearing this point embellished in the addresses of their leading citizens.

THERE has lately been some talk of using potatoes in the making of bread, as a matter of economy in the use of flour. Now that there are indications of further advances in the price of potatoes, this idea will probably be abandoned. Incidentally, if the price of potatoes continues to advance at the present rate, the only people who, ultimately, can afford to eat them, may be the Aroostookcrats of Maine, who raise them.

WHEN Henry M. Waite, the city manager of Dayton, O., says that a city will be governed only as well as its people deserve and desire; that a city government can be only as nearly ideal as a community can appreciate and understand, and that no community can be properly governed until a large majority of its electorate is prepared to eliminate politics from its municipal affairs and keep them eliminated, he is simply repeating what has been said thousands of times, and what all thoughtful city dwellers know to be true. It is not city governments, therefore, that are primarily blamable for lax city administration, but, rather, the people who set up and maintain city governments on standards lower than those they observe in their private business and in their homes.